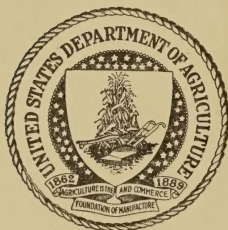


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# CATTLE PURCHASES

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Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
From Drought Areas  
June 1934 to February 1935

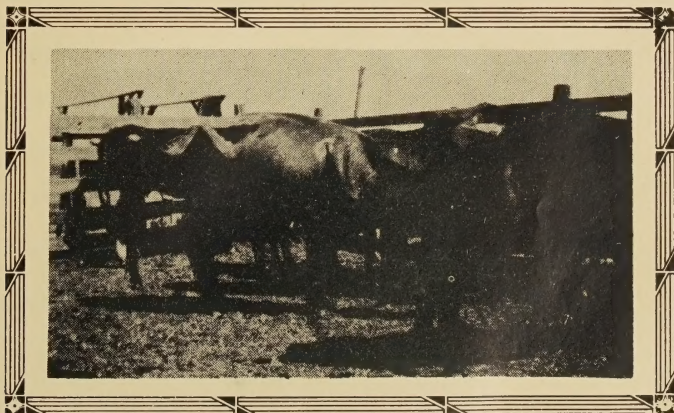
A REPORT TO  
G. B. THORNE, DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK AND FEED GRAINS

by  
HARRY PETRIE, CHIEF  
CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION  
(A. A. A.)

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1934-1935

DROUGHT RELIEF CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM

CHAPTER I

THE DROUGHT OF 1934

The fall of 1929 marked the beginning of the drought and depression in many states which grew with rapidity in the succeeding years. This continued condition by the spring of 1933 had placed the farming and livestock industry in a most serious situation. The cattle population had increased materially and seriously since 1928 and the market showed a gradual decline until it had reached a point far below the cost of production. In many cases cattle shipped to market would barely pay the freight charges and in some instances, they would not. As a result, there was a large accumulation of aged, off-bred and inferior grades of cattle, the industry was on the verge of disaster and it became apparent that outside assistance was necessary.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was created by authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress), approved by the President on May 12, 1933. The original Act included cattle as a basic commodity along with cotton, wheat and other commodities, and passed the House of Representatives by a large majority; however, cattle was eliminated from the Act in the Senate by a narrow Margin. After this time, agricultural products which were made basic commodities showed a marked upward trend in price which gradually increased the burden on the cattlemen who had to purchase feed with which to sustain their livestock.

On August 14th and 15th, 1933, a meeting was held in Denver under an agreement of the American National Livestock Association and other livestock associations from various states. The purpose of this meeting was to devise some means to avert the crisis that seemed inevitable to everyone at that time. Practically all western states were represented at this meeting. Victor A. Christgau, Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was present and appeared on the program. A committee of five was appointed at this meeting to consider a marketing agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and "the Packers", and a request was made to all railroads





RESULTS OF  
DROUTH AND WIND  
SUMMER 1934





in the drought affected territory that reduced rates be extended on shipments of cattle to available pasture, and on feed routed into the drought area. It was clearly understood at this meeting that no action could be taken, nor any program relating to cattle could be instituted until after Congress had met and cattle was included as a basic commodity.

#### CATTLE MADE BASIC COMMODITY

At a meeting held shortly afterwards by the Panhandle Livestock Association at Amarillo, Texas, a request was made by the cattlemen to Congressman Marvin Jones, who was present, that he submit a bill to make cattle a basic commodity. He agreed to introduce such a bill and the cattlemen pledged their support to help enact this legislation, and later did send delegations to Washington when the legislation was pending, to testify at various hearings and urge its passage.

When the bill was introduced in Congress, there was a spirited and determined opposition by a small number of cattlemen and other outside business interests. Despite this opposition, Congressman Jones succeeded in passing the bill through the House. Senator Connally introduced a similar bill in the Senate and the two bills were consolidated and are known as the Jones-Connally Bill. After a long and bitter fight, the Act was finally passed in the Senate by a narrow margin and became law on April 7, 1934. Throughout the long fight preceding the passage of the bill, Secretary Wallace and Chester Davis worked constantly in cooperation with the cattlemen for passage of the bill. Their foresight and understanding of the problems concerning the cattle industry was most fortunate and the ability of Mr. Davis to grasp a situation and cope with it, made it possible to successfully consummate the most stupendous cattle program ever undertaken.

#### STOCKMEN RECOMMEND COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration on April 26, 1934, called a large group of representative cattle producers from all parts of the United States to a meeting at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, to discuss the cattle situation. The cattlemen present requested that Harry Petrie act as chairman of their meeting and assist the cattle industry in working out a



program looking toward a reduction of cattle numbers and a better adjustment of production and consumer demand. At this meeting, there was much opposition to any program being undertaken as many of those present thought there was nothing wrong with the cattle business. The only motion that passed was offered by Charles E. Collins, President of the American National Livestock Association, which motion was to the effect that the "chair" be empowered to select a committee of twenty-five beef and dairy cattlemen, representative of the whole United States, to go to Washington for the purpose of conferring with authorities there and making an analysis regarding a production control program.

APPOINTMENT - COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE

The Committee of Twenty-five was selected to a large extent by Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and consisted of the following:

C. J. Abbott  
Hyannis, Nebraska

Carl S. Horn  
Hay Springs, Nebraska

A. L. Berg  
Baltic, South Dakota

F. F. McArthur  
Oakland, Iowa

Dolph Briscoe  
Uvalde, Texas

J. H. Mercer  
Topeka, Kansas

Elmer Brock  
Kaycee, Wyoming

W. B. Mount  
Shouns, Tennessee

F. R. Carpenter  
Hayden, Colorado

Herman Oliver  
John Day, Oregon

L. A. Chapin  
11 West 42d Street  
New York City

Hubbard Russell  
618 I. W. Hellman Bldg.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles E. Collins  
Kit Carson, Colorado

A. J. Olson  
Renville, Minnesota

Maurice Douglas  
Flat Rock, Indiana

H. H. Parks  
Genoa, Illinois

Marion R. Finley  
Hoopeston, Illinois

Judge Geo. W. Rittenour  
Piketon, Ohio



Thos. B. Glascock  
Upperville, Virginia

Joe Robinson  
Mercer, Pennsylvania

R. M. Gunn  
Buckingham, Iowa

Tom Ross  
Chinook, Montana

Kenneth Hones  
Colfax, Wisconsin

J. Blaine Shaum  
Tarkio, Missouri

E. B. Weatherly  
Cochran, Georgia

#### Collaborators

Willard Edwards  
Humboldt, Iowa

G. M. Lester  
Bains, Iowa

#### RECOMMENDATIONS - COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE

After a two day session in Washington, the Committee of Twenty-five appointed a Sub-committee of Five to remain in Washington and carry on investigations with the help of the administration forces there. This committee, consisting of

F. F. McArthur	-	Representing the Corn Belt
W. B. Mount	-	Representing the Southeast
A. J. Olson	-	Representing the Dairy Industry
Hubbard Russell	-	Representing the West
Dolph Briscoe	-	At Large

was in session until about the middle of May and by that time had prepared a production control plan that was to be taken out to regional meetings over the country for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of cattle producers toward such a program in order that the Secretary of Agriculture might be in a position to determine the feasibility of putting into operation the recommendations submitted by the Committee of Twenty-five.

#### THE DROUGHT CHANGES RECOMMENDATIONS OF

#### COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE

About this time a very definite drought condition



became apparent in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin and in a lesser degree in several other states. This condition made it apparent to the authorities in Washington that it was a most inopportune time to institute a production control program, so instead of following the recommendations outlined by the Committee of Twenty-five, all efforts were concentrated on a program to relieve the drought situation. Many conferences were held in Washington in the development of a program to assist farmers and cattlemen in distressed areas to the extent of buying cattle from those who did not have sufficient feed to sustain them.

At the request of Dr. E. W. Sheets and Harry Petrie, members of the Committee of Twenty-five from states where drought conditions were rapidly becoming acute, were requested to meet in session at the Nicholas Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota on May 30, 1934, to consider the relation of the program of the Emergency Drought Relief Service to the suggested recommendations of a long-time cattle adjustment program formerly submitted by the Committee of Twenty-five. The committee was in session until June 3rd, and the members in actual attendance were as follows:

C. J. Abbott  
Hyannis, Nebraska

A. L. Berg  
Baltic, South Dakota

Elmer Brock  
Kaycee, Wyoming

Kenneth Hones  
Colfax, Wisconsin

W. B. Mount  
Shouns, Tennessee

A. J. Olson  
Renville, Minnesota

Hubbard Russell  
Los Angeles, California

Tom Ross  
Chinook, Montana

F. F. McArthur  
Oakland, Iowa

In addition to members of the committee, the Cattle Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was represented by Fred Beier, A. Sykes, E. L. Potter and Harry Petrie, the latter two presiding at different sessions. Many others interested in the livestock industry attended the meetings.

The Committee spent much time in discussion of suggested procedure of the cattle purchase program and other subjects pertaining to drought. The following recommendations were formally adopted:



DRY RANGES AND SHORT FORAGE





AMENDED RECOMMENDATIONS - COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE

- I. That the Administration and Federal Relief Agencies immediately arrange for canning operations in secondary drought areas. That canning facilities be set up as near as possible to the sources of supply. That vegetable and fruit canneries be used where available. That where no such canning facilities are available, the Administration and Federal Relief Agencies provide for the erection of same. That the plan of purchase now being put into operation in the primary drought areas be also applied to the secondary drought areas. That in addition to the purchasing of cattle on the farms as is now in progress, the administration also make such purchases on the stockyards as may be necessary to support the market.
- II. That a marketing agreement between meat processors and the Secretary of Agriculture be perfected at once, so that the unusual movement of cattle resulting from the drought and the Drought Relief Program may be handled in an orderly manner, and at maximum prices.
- III. That the Administration place the importation of hides on a quota basis; such quota to be low enough to offset the large number of hides which must be marketed in the course of the Drought Relief Program.
- IV. That the Administration take such steps as may be necessary to protect stockmen and farmers against profiteering in feeds and seeds.
- V. That the Farm Credit Administration continue the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and permit them to make whatever loans may be necessary in order to finance the livestock industry through the drought as well as through the financial emergency.
- VI. That two million dollars be expended beginning at once for the advertising of beef under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with the National Livestock and Meat Board. It is suggested that an appeal be made on the basis of the patriotic necessity of providing an outlet for the unusual amount of beef that must be marketed within the next few months. It is further suggested that the objective be an increased



consumption of five pounds per month on the part of ten million families out of the thirty-five million families in the United States, which objective, if attained, would provide an outlet for an additional 1,800,000 cattle annually.

- VII. That the Administration by appropriate regulation permit the immediate planting, pasturing or harvesting for hay of forage crops, including corn, on contracted areas.
- VIII. That until the effects of the drought upon cattle numbers can be accurately appraised, no efforts be made to reduce cattle numbers through the medium of a control contract and processing tax.
- IX. That the Committee of Twenty-five be called in session whenever changes in the above may seem desirable

On June 5, following the meeting, Mr. Petrie sent out to all members of the Committee of Twenty-five, the following letter explaining fully the duties and the part the Committee of Twenty-five assumed in the program.

To Members of the Committee of Twenty-five

Gentlemen:

The committee of Twenty-five was, as you are aware, appointed to cooperate with the cattle and sheep section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the formulation of a cattle program looking toward a reduction of cattle numbers and a better adjustment of production to consumer demand. Now the drought is forcing a reduction of cattle numbers and the emergency drought relief service is providing an outlet for these surplus cattle, so it appears that our program is well under way

I use the word "appears" advisedly since the ultimate results of this drought program are far from clear at the present moment. Furthermore, the emergency drought relief service has various relief duties to perform which may not be necessarily in furtherance of our program, looking as it does, toward a long time adjustment





NOTHING TO EAT BUT TIN CANS AND ROCKS - THE WATER TANK IS DRY



of the cattle industry rather than the meeting of what we hope is only short time emergency. It is therefore still the duty of this section and of the committee of twenty-five to see to it that the program of the emergency drought relief service does promote our program as far as may be possible without interfering with the purely emergency functions of that service.

Furthermore, if the emergency drought relief service should, through breaking of the drought, or for any other reason, be unable to advance our program as far as we may desire, it would then be necessary for this committee to make new plans or to revive such of its old plans as might then be necessary to meet the situation.

With these objectives in mind, it is desirable that each member of this committee advise with and work with the director of emergency relief service in his state. The emergency drought relief service is instructing its state and regional directors to so advise and cooperate with the local member of your committee. We are not asking you to assume any of the burden or responsibility for the administration of the Emergency Drought Relief Service, but we are asking you to continue to be responsible for the furtherance of your own program of long time cattle adjustment.

It is possible that the drought may bring about the desired reduction in cattle numbers, but we can have no definite assurance of this and in the meantime it is the desire of the Administration that you continue to serve as a member of the committee and that the committee, in turn, continue to carry the responsibility of the long time cattle adjustment program until that program reaches a satisfactory consummation.

On account of time and expense it has seemed to us unwise to ask members of the committee to function in such advisory capacity to the emergency drought relief outside of their own states, and since it does not seem advisable to enlarge the committee of twenty-five it may be necessary to appoint state advisors to the committee in certain states which are now represented on the committee of twenty-five and where drought conditions are



acute and distances are great. Just how far it may be necessary to go in this direction, we cannot say in advance, but apparently it will be necessary to have such an advisor in each of the western cattle states. Arrangements for such state advisors will be through some nearby member of the committee of twenty-five.

Hoping that we may continue to depend on you for your cooperation in this matter, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Approved:

E. W. Sheets, Director  
Emergency Drought Relief  
Service  
Agricultural Adjustment  
Administration

Harry Petrie  
Chief Cattle and Sheep Section  
Agricultural Adjustment  
Administration

## CHAPTER II

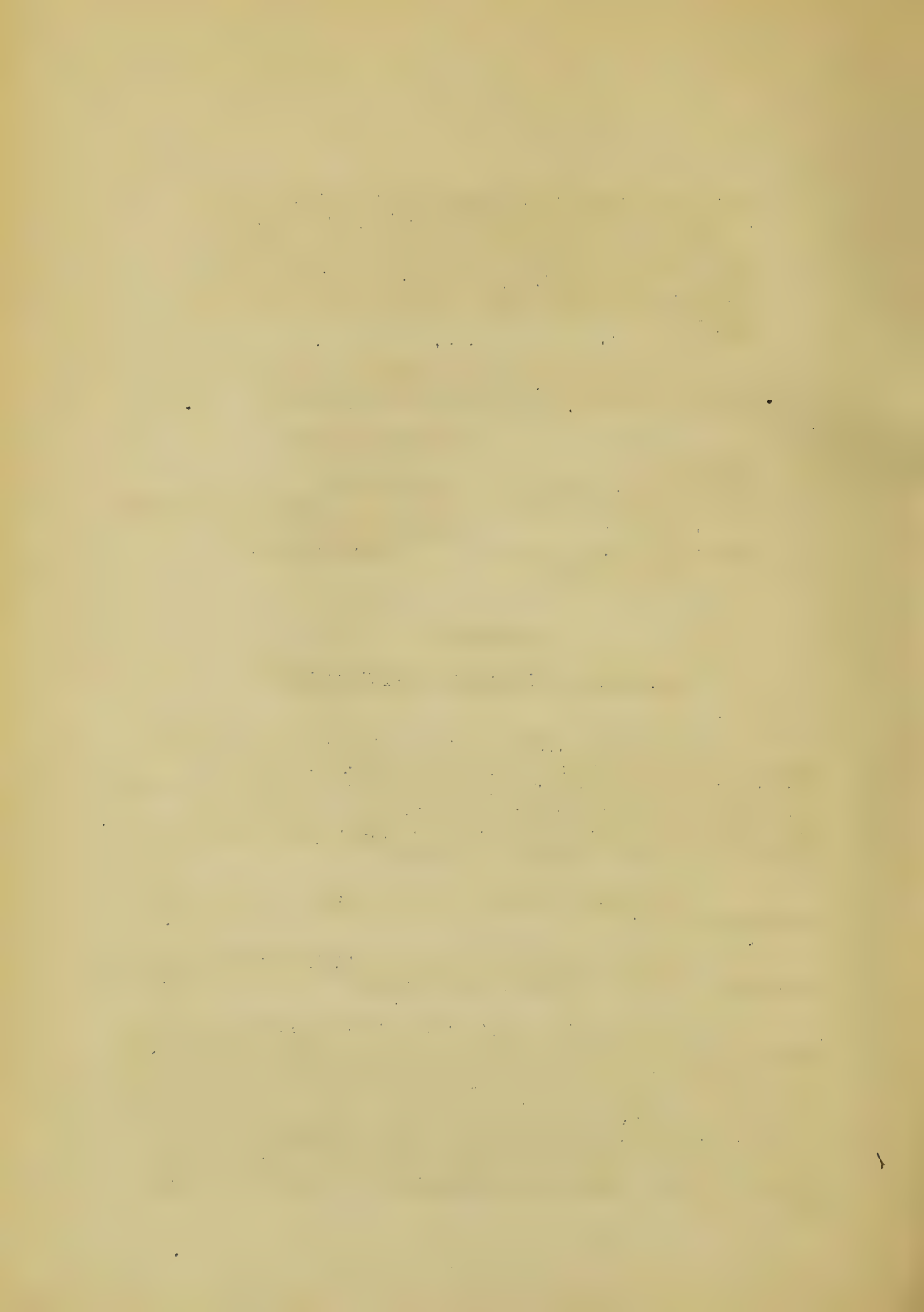
### ORGANIZATION OF DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

On May 21, 1934, Chester C. Davis, Administrator, announced the appointment of Dr. E. W. Sheets as Federal Director of Drought Relief. His duties were to supervise, plan and administer all drought relief activities in which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration might participate, including the proposed purchase of cattle.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip G. Murphy was appointed Associate Director.

William Jackson was appointed Administrative Assistant to Dr. Sheets in drought relief work.

Harry Petrie, Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, cooperated and assisted in the work of organization both in Washington and in the field. On August 7, 1934, upon wire instructions from Victor Christgau, Acting Administrator, he, with F. W. Beier, Jr. was placed in charge of inaugurating the sheep purchase program at Denver, Colorado, and on August 31, 1934, assumed full charge of the cattle purchase program, succeeding Dr. E. W. Sheets and Dean W. C. Coffey.





RANGE CATTLE ENROUTE  
TO LOADING POINT





## COOPERATING BUREAUS, SECTIONS AND COMMITTEES

1. Designated representatives of the Bureaus of the Department and Divisions or Sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration listed below, devoted all of their time or such part thereof as required, to duties of the Drought Relief Service.

### Department of Agriculture      Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Cattle Section
Bureau of Animal Industry	Dairy Section
Bureau of Extension Service	Wheat Section
Bureau of Plant Industry	Corn-Hog Section
Bureau of Forest Service	Comptroller's Office

2. Administrative and clerical staff.
3. A general committee composed of officials of the Department of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to propose and consider methods of drought relief, to provide information and to recommend action.

### General Committee:

Dr. E. W. Sheets	Mr. John B. Payne
Col. Philip G. Murphy	Mr. C. W. Warburton
Mr. V. A. Christgau	Dr. Nils A. Olsen
Mr. Harry Petrie	Dr. John R. Mohler
Mr. A. H. Lauterbach	Dr. O. E. Reed
Dr. A. G. Black	Mr. K. A. Ryerson
Mr. George E. Farrell	Mr. F. A. Silcox

4. Consulting members of the General Committee representing the  
Farm Credit Administration - Mr. A. T. Esgate and Mr. Scott W. Hovey  
Federal Emergency Relief  
Administration - Col. Lawrence Westbrook  
Federal Surplus Relief - Mr. Keith Southard  
Corporation  
Indian Service  
General Land Office  
National Parks



Special committees designated from General Committee membership -

Feed and Forage  
Transportation  
Purchase Methods and Price  
Cooperating Agency Contacts

5. An advisory committee composed of representative citizens of the area affected whose members were called collectively or individually for advice and voluntary assistance.

6. The Field Organization:

a. The Field Headquarters of the Director of Drought relief, with staff

b. For each state:

- (1) A state director
- (2) A state committee

c. For each county:

- (1) A county director
- (2) A county committee

d. Cooperating Agencies:

All Federal Agencies referred to in paragraph 4 above and such state agencies as were called upon. Those assisting the Drought Relief Service in the handling of livestock were as follows:

(1) Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of livestock inspection and condemnation

(a) Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
Washington, D. C.

(b) State Bureau of Animal Industry  
Inspector in Charge

(c) County Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians appointed by State Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector in Charge.

(2) Federal Emergency Relief Administration

(a) State Emergency Relief Administration





DROUGHT CATTLE AT LOADING POINT



DROUGHT CATTLE IN KANSAS CITY YARDS FOR PROCESSING



- (b) County Relief Administrator (acting agent for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation)

Note: The Federal Emergency Relief Administration and State Emergency Relief Administration were the receiving agents for cattle purchased by drought relief service and were charged with the responsibility of disposition of the cattle received either for processing within the state or for shipment through Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for whom they were acting agents. As acting agent for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, they took title to and receipted for all cattle donated by Drought Relief Service.

- (3) Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Washington, D. C.

- (a) M. T. Morgan, Special Representative, St. Paul, Minnesota, was in charge of routing and disposition of all cattle donated to the Federal Relief Corporation by drought relief service.

REGIONAL OFFICE, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, was appointed Regional Director of Drought Relief.

On May 23, 1934, in order to place the cattle program in operation with the utmost speed, Dr. E. W. Sheets, William Jackson, Kenneth Warner, C. D. Lowe and O. S. Fisher, all specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Harry Petrie, left Washington to assist Director Coffey in setting up the Regional Office and to cooperate with State Drought Relief Directors in organization and operating procedure. Others assisting temporarily were as follows:

F. W. Beier	-	Senior Statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Denver
Norman J. Wall	-	Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Finances, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.



- Don S. Anderson - Regional Consultant, Dairy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- E. L. Potter - Regional Consultant, Cattle Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. O. M. O'Rear - Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.
- R. L. Webster - Agricultural Writer, Division of Information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Office and Field Staff consisted of:

- James D. Watson - Director of Feed and Transportation, Great Falls, Montana
- Walter Miller - Assistant Drought Relief Director, Chicago, Illinois
- A. Sykes - Assistant Drought Relief Director, Ida Grove, Iowa
- W. B. Minor - Special Drought Relief Agent, Alliance, Nebraska
- Grover B. Hill - Field Director (Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico), Amarillo, Texas.

#### REGIONAL OFFICE, DENVER, COLORADO

On August 31, 1934, the St. Paul Regional Office was closed and cattle buying office was consolidated with the sheep buying office at Denver, Colorado, with Harry Petrie, Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section in charge.

Assisting Mr. Petrie were:

- F. W. Beier, Jr. - Senior Statistician, B. A. Economics, Denver, Colorado
- James D. Watson - Field Representative, Great Falls, Montana
- B. F. Davis - Field Representative, Denver, Colorado
- Grover B. Hill - Field Representative, Amarillo, Texas
- W. B. Minor - Special Drought Relief Agent, Alliance, Nebr.

#### STATE ORGANIZATION

The plan of state organization generally used, consisted of the following:



Don S. Anderson	-	Regional Consultant, Dairy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
E. L. Potter	-	Regional Consultant, Cattle Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
Dr. O. M. O'Rear	-	Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.
R. L. Webster	-	Agricultural Writer, Division of Information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

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Grover B. Hill	-	Field Representative, Amarillo, Texas
W. B. Minor	-	Special Drought Relief Agent, Alliance, Nebr.

#### STATE ORGANIZATION

The plan of state organization generally used, consisted of the following:



A State Director was appointed by the National Director and, in most cases, the Director of Extension of the State Agricultural College was appointed to serve as State Director of Drought Relief. The names of State Directors and their assistants are hereinafter listed on sheets devoted to activities in each State.

The duties of the State Director of Drought Relief Service were:

- (1) To employ such assistants and clerical staff, and to set up such advisory committees as necessary to direct the cattle purchase, livestock feed and other drought activities.
- (2) To recommend for appointment County Directors of Drought Relief Service (and assistants where necessary) and to see that a County Agricultural Drought Committee was set up in accordance with recommendations on County Organization.
- (3) To supervise livestock purchases for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration within the State, including the allotment of county quotas for cattle and sheep purchases within the State quota established by the Washington office from time to time.
- (4) To conduct a survey of livestock feed supplies and needs, receive reports from County Agricultural Drought Directors on feed needs and supplies, direct a campaign for the saving of all possible feed supplies within the State, assist farmers in deficiency areas and those in surplus areas to arrange for transfers of feed and livestock, and cooperate with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, established at Kansas City.

#### COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The Agricultural Drought Service in each county consisted of:

- (a) A County Director (usually the County Agricultural Agent), who was executive secretary of the County Agricultural Drought Committee, but who was not a voting member of that committee.



- (b) A "County Agricultural Drought Committee", consisting of three members, who were livestock producers of high standing in the county, recommended by the County Director, Agricultural Drought Service, and designated by the State Director.

These committee members were not paid for attendance of committee meetings, but were paid a per diem rate determined by the State Directors, for days actually engaged in field work as certified to by the County Director, Agricultural Drought Service, and approved by the State Director.

The principal duties of the County Agricultural Drought Committee, in order to apply agricultural drought policies as equitably as possible within the county, were:

- (1) To plan a balance between available feed supplies and livestock numbers in the county and recommend to the State Director the number of animals to be removed and the feed required.
- (2) To apply the county livestock purchase quota provided by the State Director on a fair basis to all owners, taking into consideration the ability of individual farmers to maintain the remaining livestock.
- (3) Survey the feed supplies and feed needs of the county, arrange for the pooling of orders, and the placing of orders with local dealers. The needs of those who could finance their own purchases, those financed by the Farm Credit Administration, and those on relief had equal attention. The County Committee cooperated with established feed dealers in the county and with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency at Kansas City.
- (4) Pass on applications to the Farm Credit Administration for loans, recommending the number of animals for which feed was to be supplied and certifying as to compliance or non-compliance of the applicant with the livestock reduction program.
- (5) Cooperate with relief and credit agencies operating in the county.



- (6) Cooperate with the Chairman or other officers of County Production Control Associations, especially County Corn-Hog Associations.

The duties of the County Director were to act as Executive Secretary of the County Agricultural Drought Service Committee, keeping its records, conducting correspondence in the name of the committee, advising with the committee regarding its work, but not having a vote or taking an active part in its decisions regarding livestock purchase quotas, feed allotments, or applications for credit. He reported frequently to the State Director of Agricultural Drought Service regarding the progress of the work in the County.

The County Director recommended to the State Director of Agricultural Drought Service the appointment of such appraisers and purchasing agents as were necessary to conduct the livestock program. Such personnel was related to the number of farms, number of livestock to be purchased, and area of the county, and were held to the minimum.

#### COOPERATION OF RELIEF AND CREDIT AGENCIES

In order that the greatest benefit to all might be derived from the Drought Relief Program, the cooperation of agricultural, credit and relief agencies was absolutely essential. The County Drought Director and the County Agricultural Drought Committee maintained frequent contacts with county relief and credit agencies. Usually, such contacts were insured by the setting up of a Joint County Drought Committee, consisting of the County Rural Rehabilitation Director or other officer who was most concerned with livestock and feed problems, the chairman of the Agricultural Drought Committee and the chairman of the County Credit Committee. When a formal joint committee was impractical, a special effort was made by the representatives of all three agencies in the County to maintain intimate contacts with the work of the other two. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Farm Credit Administration and the Department of Agriculture all felt that the success of this work in the counties depended largely on the close cooperation of the representatives of all three agencies.





DROUGHT CATTLE SOLD TO GOVERNMENT  
IN ALBANY COUNTY WYOMING



ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN WYOMING SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT  
SPRINGS AND WELLS DRY FOR FIRST TIME ON RECORD



## SERVICES RENDERED

The Drought Relief Service in each state was authorized to buy for the account of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at stipulated prices, as many of the cattle in the designated emergency drought areas as were offered by producers who had established ownership of the cattle prior to April 1, 1934, providing their respective lienholders had agreed to the sale and signed the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, Form Cattle No. 2.

Delivery of cattle was made at a designated railroad shipping point and all railroad transportation and shipping costs were borne by the government. (Shipments were all made by railroad).

The Drought Relief Service was also authorized to sign, through its agents, freight exemption certificates entitling producers living in either emergency or secondary counties to a reduced freight rate on livestock to available feed or pasture and return; also on certain livestock feeds shipped into the drought area.

## OBJECT

The object of the Drought Relief Cattle Purchase Program was

- (1) To remove from drought stricken areas the cattle for which there was insufficient feed.
- (2) To utilize those purchased cattle for relief purposes either as canned beef or as subsistence herds.

Obvious considerations in the development of the program were

- (1) To maintain the foundation for a balanced or properly diversified farming system in the drought areas.
- (2) To preserve the animals or herds of high production quality.
- (3) To relieve some of the financial load then carried by both borrower and lienholder.



- (4) To perform those tasks quickly, efficiently and economically.

FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE

To meet the emergency by bringing aid to the farmers in the drought affected area, which covered 1480 counties in twenty-five states, the necessary funds were allotted to the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from appropriations to eradicate diseased cattle and to reduce existing cattle surpluses by the Jones-Connally Act, approved April 7th, 1934, and by the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935.

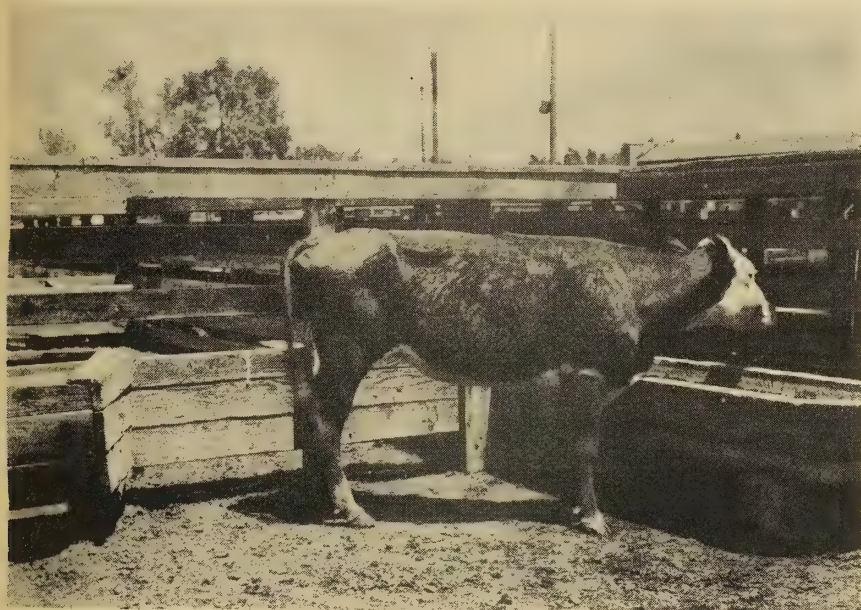
TABLE NUMBER 1

AUTHORIZATION FOR CATTLE PURCHASES

	<u>Source of Funds</u>		
	Jones-Connally Act	Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935	Total
May 28, 1934	\$30,000,000		\$30,000,000
August 21, 1934		\$16,000,000	16,000,000
September 6, 1934		30,000,000	30,000,000
September 12, 1934	10,000,000		10,000,000
September 28, 1934	10,000,000		10,000,000
October 10, 1934	8,000,000		8,000,000
December 3, 1934	10,000,000	4,600,000	14,600,000
Total	\$68,000,000	\$50,600,000	\$118,600,000



PICTURE USED TO TEACH APPRAISERS SOUND PRICE VALUES



OGDEN OPEN MARKET JULY 1, 1934

BREED AND CLASS	HEREFORD COW
MARKET GRADE	LOW CUTTER WITH LUMP JAW
WEIGHT	975 POUNDS
PRICE	\$ .75 CWT
GROSS RETURN	\$7.31
LESS SHIPPING AND SELLING EXPENSE @ 50¢ CWT	4.90
	<u>\$2.41</u> NET
PLUS BENEFIT	6.00
	<u>\$8.41</u>

THIS COW SHOULD BE CONDEMNED FOR TWO REASONS:

1. LUMP JAW
2. EMACIATION



PICTURE USED TO TEACH APPRAISERS SOUND PRICE VALUES



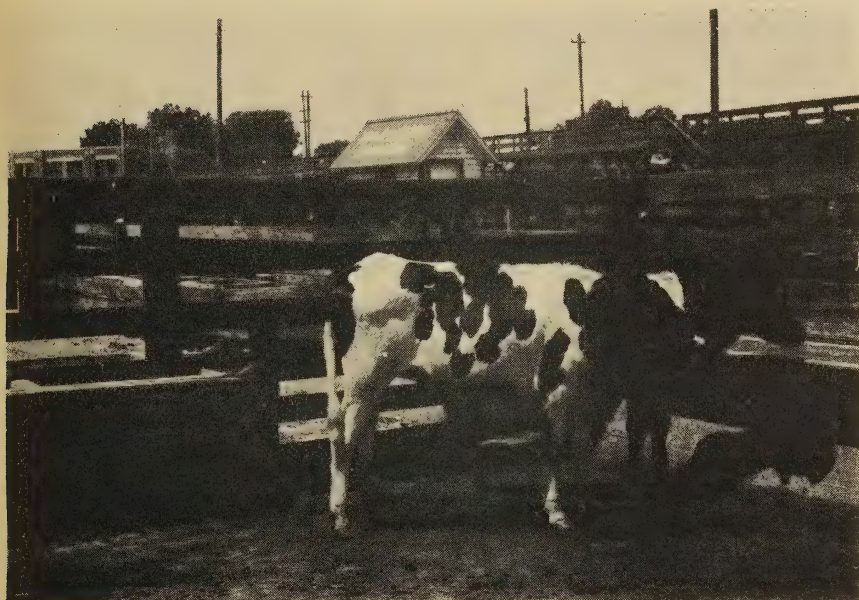
OGDEN OPEN MARKET JULY 1, 1934

BREED AND CLASS	HOLSTEIN COW
MARKET GRADE	LOW CUTTER
WEIGHT	1200 CWT
PRICE	\$ .90
GROSS RETURN	\$10.80
LESS SHIPPING AND SELLING EXPENSE @ 50¢ CWT	6.00
	<u>\$ 4.80</u>
PLUS BENEFIT	6.00
	<u>\$10.80</u>

DEPENDING ON FREIGHT CHARGES SUCH A COW SHOULD BE CONDEMNED FOR  
\$12.00 OR BOUGHT FOR \$13.00



PICTURE USED TO TEACH APPRAISERS SOUND PRICE VALUES



OGDEN OPEN MARKET, JULY 1, 1934

BREED AND CLASS	HOLSTEIN HEIFER OVER 2
MARKET GRADE	LOW CUTTER
WEIGHT	600 POUNDS
PRICE	\$1.50 CWT
GROSS RETURN	\$9.00
LESS SHIPPING AND SELLING EXPENSE	\$3.00
	<u>\$6.00</u>
PLUS BENEFIT	6.00
	<u>\$12.00</u>

DEPENDING ON FREIGHT THIS HEIFER SHOULD BE CONDEMNED OR ELSE  
PURCHASED FOR \$13.00



PICTURE USED TO TEACH APPRAISERS SOUND PRICE VALUES



OGDEN OPEN MARKET JULY 1, 1934

BREED AND CLASS	HOLSTEIN STEER OVER 2 YEARS
MARKET GRADE	CUTTER
WEIGHT	650 POUNDS
PRICE	\$2.00 CWT
GROSS RETURN	\$13.00
LESS SHIPPING AND SELLING	
EXPENSE @ 50¢ CWT	3.25
	<u>\$ 9.75</u>
PLUS BENEFIT	6.00
	<u>\$15.75</u>
THIS STEER SHOULD BRING ABOUT	\$16.00



PICTURE USED TO TEACH APPRAISERS SOUND PRICE VALUES



OGDEN OPEN MARKET, JULY 1, 1934

BREED AND CLASS	JERSEY
MARKET GRADE	CUTTER
WEIGHT	1050 POUNDS
PRICE	\$1.50 CWT
GROSS RETURN	\$15.75
ESTIMATE SHIPPING AND	
SELLING EXPENSE @ 50¢ CWT	5.75
	<u>\$10.00</u>
PLUS BENEFIT	6.00
	<u>\$16.00</u>

THIS COW HAS BEEN APPRAISED \$16.00 to \$20.00. BEEF COW OF  
EQUAL FLESHING WOULD GRADE COMMON, SELL FOR \$2.00 CWT. AND  
BE WORTH THE \$20.00 PRICE.



### SCHEDULE OF PRICES PAID FOR CATTLE

The following prices were paid:

Cattle	Price Range	Benefit Payment	Purchase Payment
		Received By Producer	Received By Lienholder
2 years and over	\$12 to \$20	\$6.00	\$6. to \$14.
1 year and over, but under 2 years	10 to \$15	\$5.00	\$5. to \$10.
Under 1 year	\$ 4 to \$ 8	\$3.00	\$1. to \$ 5.

All condemned cattle were paid for at lowest rates designated in first column in the price range. The price paid for accepted cattle was increased, depending on age, quality and condition.

The benefit payment was made payable to the producers and was not considered a part of the purchase price, nor was it to be regarded as subject to attachment or claim by the lienholder.

The purchase payment was disbursed jointly, in favor of the producer and the lienholder.

### DROUGHT AREA - CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES

The classification of counties as emergency or secondary was made by a special committee in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This committee acted on the basis of reports submitted to it by the Weather Bureau and by the Bureau of Crop Estimates in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and on reports submitted from other sources through the office of the State Director of Drought Relief in the state concerned.

Emergency drought counties were those in which, because of especially acute conditions, livestock buying operations were to be carried out by the Drought Relief Service, also the



Farm Credit Administration extended special feed and seed loans in emergency counties.

Secondary drought counties were those in which drought conditions were serious, but in which the livestock buying operations were not carried on.

Special reduced freight rates were extended to producers of livestock in both emergency and secondary counties.

The Drought Relief Service was organized in 1,480 counties in twenty-five states. The cattle purchase program was conducted in 1,163 emergency counties in twenty-three states.



# DROUGHT AREA DEVELOPMENT SHOWN BY GROUPINGS OF EMERGENCY AND SECONDARY COUNTIES, MAY 23, 1934 TO FEB. 1, 1935

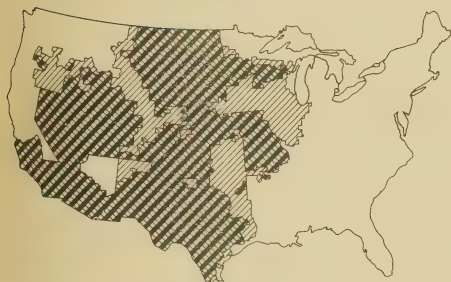
MAY 23, 1934



JULY 2, 1934



AUG. 1, 1934



SEPT. 1, 1934



OCT. 24, 1934

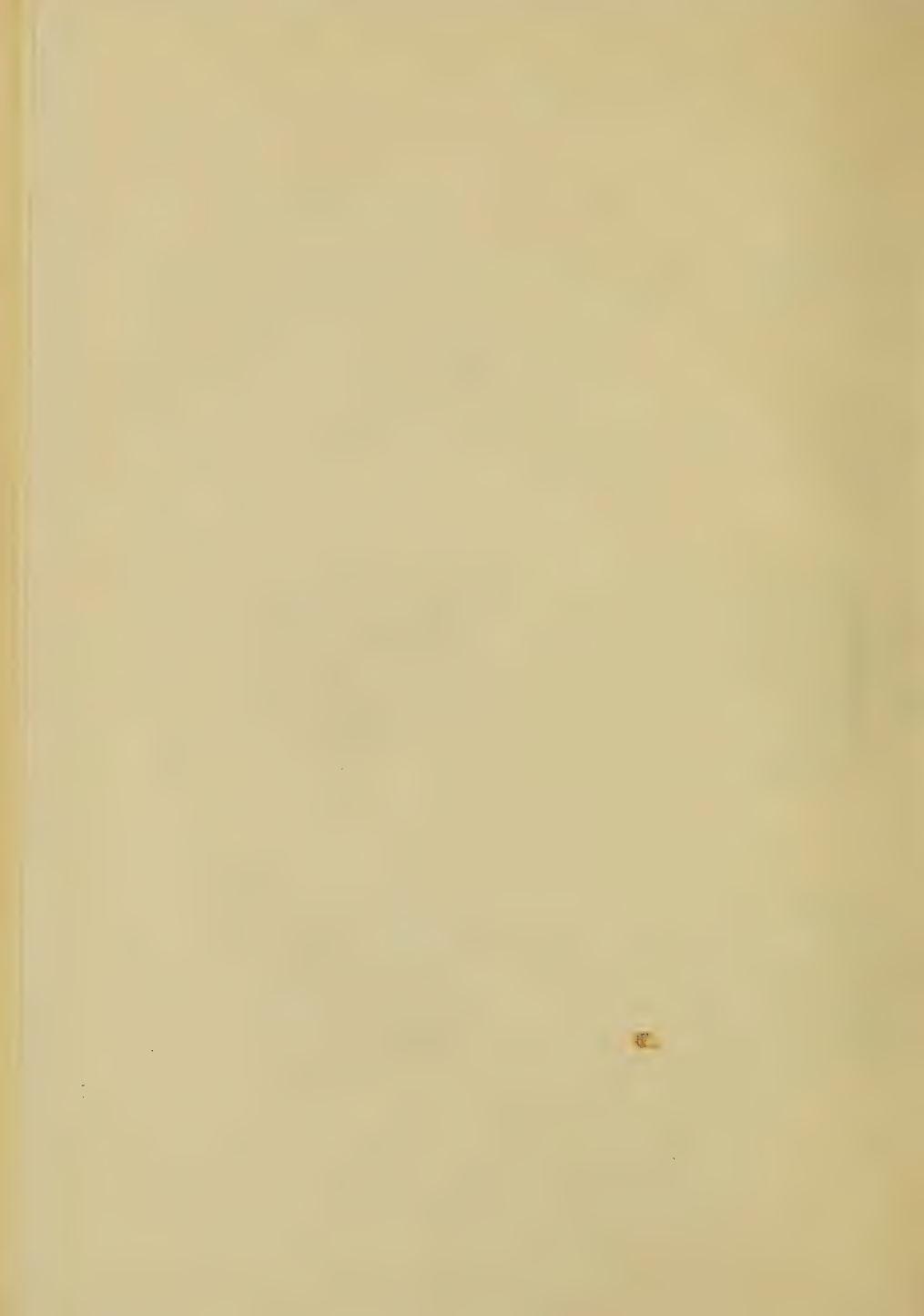


FEB. 1, 1935



## DROUGHT AREAS

 *Emergency*       *Secondary*



## TABLE NUMBER 2

## DROUGHT AREA - CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT

MAY 23, 1934, to FEBRUARY 14, 1935

State	May 23		July 2		Aug. 1		Sept. 1		Oct. 24		Feb. 14	
	Secor-	Emer-	Secor-	Emer-	Secor-	Emer-	Secor-	Emer-	Secor-	Emer-	Secor-	Emer-
	dary	gency	dary	gency	dary	gency	dary	gency	dary	gency	dary	gency
Arizona	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	14*	-	14*
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	8	8	12	50	15	50	15	50
California	-	-	4	10	-	16	-	18	-	18	-	18
Colorado	-	-	11	19	26	37	13	50	-	63*	-	63*
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	(7**)	-	(7**)	-	(7**)	-	(7**)
Idaho	-	-	11	1	11	23	6	28	4	30	4	30
Illinois	-	-	77	-	79	-	72	12	72	12	72	12
Indiana	-	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	9	-
Iowa	-	-	99	-	75	24	68	31	68	31	59	40
Kansas	-	-	55	-	46	59	2	105*	-	105*	-	105*
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	3	13	-	16
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41	-
Minnesota	18	21	30	37	23	44	19	48	19	48	14	68
Missouri	-	-	52	-	-	110	-	110	-	110	-	110
Montana	20	-	17	10	8	23	4	29	-	38	-	38
Nebraska	-	-	86	7	27	67	4	89	-	93*	-	93*
Nevada	-	-	6	11	-	17*	-	17*	-	17*	-	17*
New Mexico	-	-	5	23	4	27	-	31*	-	31*	-	31*
North Dakota	13	40	-	53*	-	53*	-	53*	-	53*	-	53*
Oklahoma	-	-	3	4	51	26	-	77*	-	77*	-	77*
Oregon	-	-	6	2	7	2	-	12	-	12	-	12
South Dakota	9	60	-	69*	-	69*	-	69*	-	69*	-	69*
Texas	-	-	41	56	47	192	8	233	8	233	8	233
Utah	-	-	8	21	-	29*	-	29*	-	29*	-	29*
Wisconsin	28	-	30	19	30	19	30	19	30	19	22	35
Wyoming	3	-	11	12	9	14	3	20	1	22	1	22
Total	91	121	561	365	466	877	291	1,161	270	1,187	245	1,235

\* Entire State

\*\*Flood Counties; not included in total



TABLE NUMBER 3  
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE  
AREA COVERED - FINAL DROUGHT DESIGNATION  
FEBRUARY 14, 1935.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>EMERGENCY</u> <u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>SECONDARY</u> <u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>EMERGENCY</u> <u>SECONDARY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>COUNTIES</u> <u>PURCHASING</u>
<u>STATE</u>	<u>IN STATE</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>SECONDARY</u>	
Arizona	14	14	--	14 all	14
Arkansas	75	50	15	65	50
California	58	18	--	18	16
Colorado	63	63	--	63 all	58
*Florida	(67)	( 7 )	--	( 7 )	( 6 )
Idaho	44	30	4	34	27
Illinois	102	12	72	84	9
Indiana	92	--	9	9	--
Iowa	99	40	59	99 all	34
Kansas	105	105	--	105 all	104
Louisiana	64	16	--	16	13
Michigan	83	--	41	41	--
Minnesota	87	68	14	82	55
Missouri	114	110	--	110	110
Montana	56	38	--	38	38
Nebraska	93	33	--	93 all	82
Nevada	17	17	--	17 all	14
New Mexico	31	31	--	31 all	31
North Dakota	53	53	--	53 all	53
Oklahoma	77	77	--	77 all	77
Oregon	36	12	--	12	11
South Dakota	69	69	--	69 all	64
Texas	254	233	8	241	233
Utah	29	29	--	29 all	29
Wisconsin	71	35	22	57	19
Wyoming	23	22	1	23	22
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1,809</u>	<u>1,235</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>1,480</u>	<u>1,163</u>

\*Emergency Flood Counties not Included in Totals.



The last official County Drought Designation was made and released from Washington October 24, 1934, bringing the total on that date to 1,187 "Emergency" and 270 "Secondary" counties, or a total of 1,457 drought counties in 25 states. Shortly before the close of the program, due to adverse conditions and lack of feed in Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the following counties, although not officially designated as Emergency Drought Counties, were afforded the same facilities as those previously designated, upon certification of the State and County Directors that the need was urgent:

#### I O W A

Audubon	Ida	Folk
Crawford	Jasper	Sac
Harrison	Monona	Saelby

#### L O U I S I A N A

LaSalle	Natchitoches	Sabine
---------	--------------	--------

#### M I N N E S O T A

Aitkin	Dakota	Mahnomen
Beltrami	Hubbard	Marshall
Brown	Itasca	Pennington
Carlton	Kittson	Polk
Cass	Lake	Rice
Clearwater	LeSueur	St. Louis
Crow Wing		Rock

#### W I S C O N S I N

Ashland	Forest	Racine
Burnett	Iron	Sawyer
Bayfield	Kenosha	Vilas
Douglas	Lincoln	Walworth
Florence	Oneida	Washburn
	Price	



These counties are included in the preceding table and were officially designated as Emergency Drought Counties after the conclusion of the Cattle Purchase Program.

Early in July, 1934, due to a severe flood, seven counties in Florida were designated as a part of the stricken area and were granted the same privileges as drought counties.



## CHAPTER III

### CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM

#### GENERAL PLAN FOR BUYING AND HANDLING CATTLE

The purchase and disposition of cattle under the drought relief program was conducted jointly by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (through State Emergency Relief Administration). The Agricultural Drought Relief Service (an organization of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) was responsible for buying the cattle, and was assisted by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry who classified the cattle offered for condemnation and signed the vouchers as a final acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, through its acting agent, Federal Emergency Relief Administration (State Emergency Relief Administration), received the cattle purchased by drought relief service and directed their loading, shipping, slaughtering and processing, after delivery was made by the producer to the county drought relief director and the Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (State Emergency Relief Administration) acted as a field agent for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and in addition redistributed for relief purposes such purchased cattle as were deemed of sufficient quality to merit a return to some farm family for subsistence purposes, or of such value as to warrant transfer to some other state for later processing. Meat products from the accepted and slaughtered cattle were also handled by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (State Emergency Relief Administration).

#### PROCEDURE FOR BUYING CATTLE

##### 1. County and Township Meetings

These were held to:

1. Appoint county (and/or township committeeman)



2. Explain contract
3. Explain buying and shipping procedure
4. Make up schedule of farmers wishing to sell cattle, giving precedence to herds in which distress was most acute.
5. Distribute vouchers or appraisal listing applications, if desired, so that both producers and lienholders might signify their desire to sell some cattle.

## II. Appraisal at Farm or Ranch

### 1. Time of Appraisal

- a. It was desirable that appraisals proceed at about the same rate as shipments. To do this, it was necessary that an agreement be reached to have lienholders and producers sign before or immediately after appraisal was made. This procedure permitted the immediate slaughter of cattle classified for condemnation, and the shipment of accepted cattle before they became mixed with other cattle or grew weak.
- b. Appraisal at the railroad on a shipping quota basis was satisfactory if lienholders had signed. Condemnation and destruction of weak cattle left on the farm was made afterwards by the inspector. (This form of appraisal described in detail later).

### 2. The Appraisal Party

The work of appraising the cattle was delegated to a county or township committeeman by the County Director. The Inspector for the Bureau of Animal Industry classified the cattle for condemnation, and in finally signing the voucher for the Secretary, recorded his approval of the appraisals. It was thus desirable for the committeeman and the Inspector to cooperate in appraising, identifying and recording the cattle bought.

The Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector filled in Table A of the voucher agreement usually on the farm.





APPRAISING AT LOADING POINT



APPRAISING ON THE FARM



He used indelible pencil or pen and made three carbons while writing the original.

To save time, advance notice was given producers so that the cattle would be confined when the appraisal party reached them.

### 3. Appraisals

The vouchers were made short and simple so they could be filled out on the farm or range when the cattle were appraised. The appraisal sheet was used as a work sheet from which Table A was made, preferably on the farm.

If the BAI classification form was used (appraiser and inspector were not permitted to travel together) one copy of the classification sheet was attached to the appraisal sheet for the County Drought Director's records and the other copy was kept by the inspector. Where inspection and appraisal were performed together, one copy of the appraisal sheet went to the County Drought Director, and one to the inspector.

Appraisals reflected the comparative condition of the cattle. Top valuation for all cattle would have been unfair to the owner of the better cattle and would not have been within the spirit of the government's offer.

### III. Appraisal at Loading or Shipping Point

Under this system, the County Director secured the applications for sale from producers. These applications indicated the number of head offered. Daily shipping quotas, allotted by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to the state, were broken up by counties.

A County Director with an assigned shipping quota of 300 head for a certain date, ordered in the first 300 cattle listed from the first applications received, or, if he chose to do so, 300 head from the most distressed area in his county. The producers drove or trucked their cattle to the loading point on the date set by the County Director, where they were received by one of the committee-





BRAND INSPECTOR  
CLIPPING ANIMAL  
PURPOSE OF BRAND  
IDENTIFICATION



FALL AND WINTER PASTURES WERE SHORT  
OF FEED IN 1934



men and the appraisal sheet filled out with the name, address and lienholders, if any. The cattle offered for sale were put in a pen at a loading point where the BAI Inspector and the appraiser (if a BAI Inspector was not also used as the appraiser), classified for condemnation and an appraisal value was placed on the respective cattle.

If the price fixed by the appraiser and the BAI Inspector was satisfactory, the producer signed the appraiser's record, Cattle Form 3, then another committeeman or helper daubed the cattle with green paint to indicate their acceptance and placed them in the main holding pen. Cattle selected for condemnation were placed in a separate pen at that time. Another committeeman or helper then filled out the inventory blank on the back of Cattle Form 3, with the help of the producer, while a second draft of cattle was being offered to the appraiser and the BAI Inspector.

At the close of the day, condemned cattle were loaded into a truck on a relief work project, hauled to a suitable place, shot and buried under supervision of the BAI Inspector.

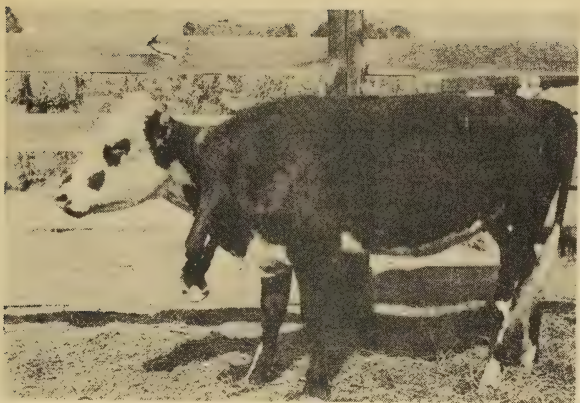
#### IV. Identification of Cattle Purchased

At first, ear tags were supplied to and distributed by the Regional Office at St. Paul. These tags were numbered consecutively. Those labeled "U. S. Suspect" were used by the appraisers in designating animals they had appraised as being fit for use. Those labeled "U. S. Condemned" were used by BAI Inspectors in designating animals to be condemned under their supervision. A tag was attached to the ear of each animal purchased, by the use of a copper hog ring and a hog ringer. This method of identification was slow, very expensive and impractical. In late June, the use of tags was made optional with State Directors. Many States found that cattle purchased could be otherwise identified with paint and/or hair brands. Therefore the use of tags was practically abandoned by the middle of July.

#### V. Acceptance of Cattle Purchased

Cattle purchased became the property of the government





"UNCLE SAM" BOUGHT A FREAK IN PLATTE COUNTY, WYOMING



B.A.I. INSPECTOR KILLING CATTLE UNFIT FOR FOOD IN PLATTE COUNTY, WYOMING



immediately after appraisal and BAI inspection. The producer was responsible for delivery of his cattle to a designated loading point. No voucher was finally accepted and forwarded to Field Audit Office for payment until the BAI Inspector had signed the Certificate of Receipt on Form No. Cattle 2, the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, indicating that the accepted for use cattle had been received and those classified for condemnation had been killed.

VI. Disposition of Cattle Classified for Condemnation

The Cattle classified as condemned were destroyed under the supervision of the BAI Inspector or his agent. The producer was responsible for burying the animals. Subject to regulations of the BAI through their inspectors, salvage of parts of condemned carcasses was permitted in certain cases.

VII. Payment for Cattle Purchased

In order to expedite the payment of vouchers, field audit and disbursing offices were established at St. Paul, Minnesota; Kansas City, Missouri; Chicago, Illinois; and San Francisco, California. This plan proved highly satisfactory as each office served only nearby States, thus greatly facilitating the payment of vouchers.

The following table prepared from Field Audit Section records shows number of vouchers, number of head and payments certified by each Field Audit Office.



CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR FOOD





TABLE NUMBER 4

## CATTLE VOUCHER CERTIFICATIONS

## BY FIELD AUDIT OFFICES

By Field Offices	Number of Vouchers	Number of Head	Benefit Payments	Purchase Payments	Total Certifications	Percentage of Total Payments Certified by Each Office
Chicago	25,407	99,009	\$ 496,404.00	\$ 662,519.00	\$ 1,158,923.00	1.04
Kansas City	540,203	5,007,205	25,428,486.00	39,531,930.00	64,960,416.00	58.23
St. Paul	252,750	2,836,098	13,997,101.00	26,648,291.00	40,645,392.00	36.44
San Francisco	40,220	337,839	1,760,088.00	3,024,707.00	4,784,795.00	4.29
Total	856,680	8,280,151	\$41,682,079.00	\$69,867,447.00	\$111,549,526.00	100.

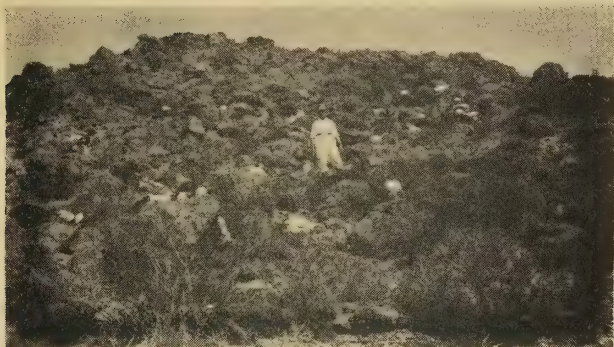
## S T A T E S S E R V E D

BY CHICAGO	Florida	Illinois	Iowa	Louisiana
BY KANSAS CITY	Arkansas	Colorado	Kansas	Missouri
	Nebraska	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Texas
BY ST. PAUL	Minnesota	Montana	North Dakota	South Dakota
	Wisconsin	Wyoming		
BY SAN FRANCISCO	Arizona	California	Idaho	Nevada
	Oregon	Utah		

January 1936



LAST RESTING PLACE  
DROUGHT STRICKEN AND EMACIATED CATTLE





## FORMS USED

The forms used in buying cattle by the Drought Relief Service were:

Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, Form Cattle 2 (white), 2a (yellow), 2b (pink) and 2c (green). All four copies mentioned were required to complete a contract. Forms Cattle 2 (white) and 2a (yellow) were forwarded to the Field Audit Office; 2b (pink) was given to the producer, and 2c (green) was given to the lienholder.

Appraiser's Record, Form Cattle 3. This form was executed in quintuplicate for each appraisal. The original and one copy were sent to the State Director, to be forwarded to Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.; one copy was retained by the County Director for his files; one copy was kept by the local BAI Inspector; and one copy was given to the producer.

Cattle Classification Report was used by BAI Inspectors in recording condemned cattle where committeemen made appraisal. These blanks were not used where the BAI Inspector appraised the cattle and used the appraisal blank. Two forms were required for each herd appraised, the original being retained by the BAI Inspector and the duplicate for the County Director's file.

Shipping Permit, issued by the BAI Inspector to the local agent of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (or State Emergency Relief Administration) to indicate cattle purchased and ready for shipment. Four copies were issued for each herd shipped, two copies for cattle over one year old, and two copies for calves; the original was delivered to railroad agent to a company way bill to destination; duplicate copies were returned by Federal Emergency Relief Administration (or State Emergency Relief Administration) to the BAI Inspector for his file.

Certificate of and Receipt to Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry for Cattle Purchased Under Emergency Agreement and Delivered to Representative, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Form Cattle 8, was issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (or State Emergency Relief Administration) as acting agent for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to the BAI Inspector, indicating that cattle purchased had been delivered. This form



was executed in quintuplicate, original copy forwarded by the BAI Inspector to Drought Relief Service, Washington, D. C.; first carbon copy retained by the BAI Inspector for his files and the other three copies were mailed to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Voucher Transmittal Reports were mimeographed by the State Director and used by the County Drought Director in recording the transmittal of completed vouchers for payment to the Field Audit Office. Three copies were issued for each eighteen vouchers, the original sent to the Field Audit Office; one copy was sent to the State Director and one copy was retained by the County Director.

Receipts for Checks were used by the County Director to obtain receipt from the producer and lienholder when checks in payment for cattle had been delivered. Two copies per voucher (or one per check) were retained in the County Director's file.

Daily Report Blank was furnished by the State Director and used by the County Director to record and report daily the progress in the purchase of cattle. Data from this report was sent to the State Director by telegraph and the County Director retained the original copy for his file.

Other forms were adopted and used by State Directors to facilitate work in their states.

#### ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

In the beginning, cattle purchases were authorized without a fixed allotment of funds. On September 22, 1934, after a careful survey had been made of the need for funds with which to purchase estimated offerings, the first definite allocation was set for each State. These allocations were increased and further purchases authorized in many States on September 28th, and October 10th.

Feed conditions gradually became more acute and the demand for continuance of the program in many sections of the drought area was by far greater than at any previous period. On November 15, 1934, a meeting of State Drought Directors from western range States was held in Denver at which the grave need for additional purchases was fully outlined. A complete report



of this meeting was forwarded to Washington for consideration of the Livestock Purchase Committee and, on December 3, 1934, \$12,810,263.00 was allocated and the program resumed in all states where purchases were previously made, except Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon and Wisconsin.

Very few cattle were purchased during the period October 15th to December 3rd, due to limited allocations in practically all drought States, and producers who wanted to sell their cattle to the government were forced to throw them on the public market, regardless of their quality or condition. This fact, coupled with a slight upturn in the market price of cattle and the desire of producers to hold as many of their cattle on farms and ranches as possible, reduced very materially the estimated number of cattle to be purchased as indicated by reports of State Directors at the November 15th meeting. Consequently, it was possible to reduce the allocation of funds in many States and re-allocate approximately the same amount to other states not included in the December 3rd allocation. This was done on January 7, 1935, and the program was terminated February 1, 1935 with demands for purchases in all States completely satisfied.



TABLE NUMBER 5  
SUMMARY OF  
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR CATTLE PURCHASES

STATES	1934				1935			Total Allocations	Amount Expended	Amount UnExpended
	Sept. 22	Sept. 28	Oct. 18	Dec. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 12	Mar. 9			
Arizona	\$ 1,168,000.00			\$ 642,000.00	\$ 300,000.00 *			\$ 1,510,000.00	\$ 1,448,839.00	\$ 61,161.00
Arkansas	961,000.00	127,000.00		18,300.00	593,700.00			1,700,000.00	1,593,604.00	106,396.00
California	308,000.00							308,000.00	305,715.00	2,285.00
Colorado	2,630,000.00	416,000.00	835,000.00	831,000.00	530,000.00 *			4,182,000.00	4,148,084.00	33,916.00
Florida	218,000.00		5,500.00	663.00				224,163.00	224,131.00	32.00
Idaho	370,000.00		19,000.00	223,000.00				612,000.00	522,394.00	89,606.00
Illinois	43,000.00							43,000.00	42,650.00	350.00
Iowa	258,000.00		8,000.00		840,000.00			1,106,000.00	326,609.00	779,391.00
Kansas	5,726,000.00	701,000.00	833,000.00	352,000.00				7,612,000.00	7,526,072.00	85,928.00
Louisiana	160,000.00	160,000.00			490,000.00			810,000.00	565,533.00	244,467.00
Minnesota	3,205,000.00	145,000.00	49,000.00	128,300.00	910,000.00			4,437,300.00	3,766,418.00	670,882.00
Missouri	6,114,000.00	208,000.00	1,192,000.00					7,514,000.00	7,476,103.00	37,897.00
Montana	4,325,000.00	566,000.00		1,792,500.00	1,450,000.00 *			5,233,500.00	5,021,065.00	212,435.00
Nebraska	4,680,000.00	517,000.00	1,140,000.00	396,000.00	280,000.00			7,013,000.00	6,599,973.00	413,027.00
Nevada	405,000.00	78,000.00	78,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00 *			576,000.00	568,089.00	7,911.00
New Mexico	4,802,000.00	512,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,513,000.00	500,000.00 *			7,812,000.00	7,333,942.00	478,058.00
North Dakota	11,440,000.00	552,000.00	1,067,000.00	1,411,000.00	250,000.00 *			14,220,000.00	13,681,792.00	538,208.00
Oklahoma	3,828,000.00	615,000.00	777,000.00	268,000.00	700,000.00			6,188,000.00	5,741,681.00	446,319.00
Oregon	103,000.00	76,000.00			70,000.00			249,000.00	184,300.00	64,700.00
South Dakota	11,661,000.00	500,000.00	383,000.00	1,041,000.00				13,585,000.00	13,124,594.00	460,406.00
Texas	18,350,000.00	917,000.00	1,522,000.00	2,586,000.00	700,000.00		500,000.00	24,575,000.00	24,540,957.00	34,043.00
Utah	1,196,000.00	134,000.00	135,000.00	671,000.00	350,000.00 *			1,786,000.00	1,755,458.00	30,542.00
Wisconsin	738,000.00	110,000.00		16,500.00		2,000.00		866,500.00	866,140.00	360.00
Wyoming	3,231,000.00	649,000.00	580,000.00	880,000.00	1,110,000.00 *			4,230,000.00	4,185,383.00	44,617.00
Totals	\$85,920,000.00	\$6,983,000.00	\$10,108,500.00	\$12,810,263.00	\$4,583,700.00	\$2,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$116,392,463.00	\$111,549,526.00	\$4,842,937.00
					\$4,515,000.00 *					

\*Deductions



TABLE NUMBER 6

COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT CATTLE

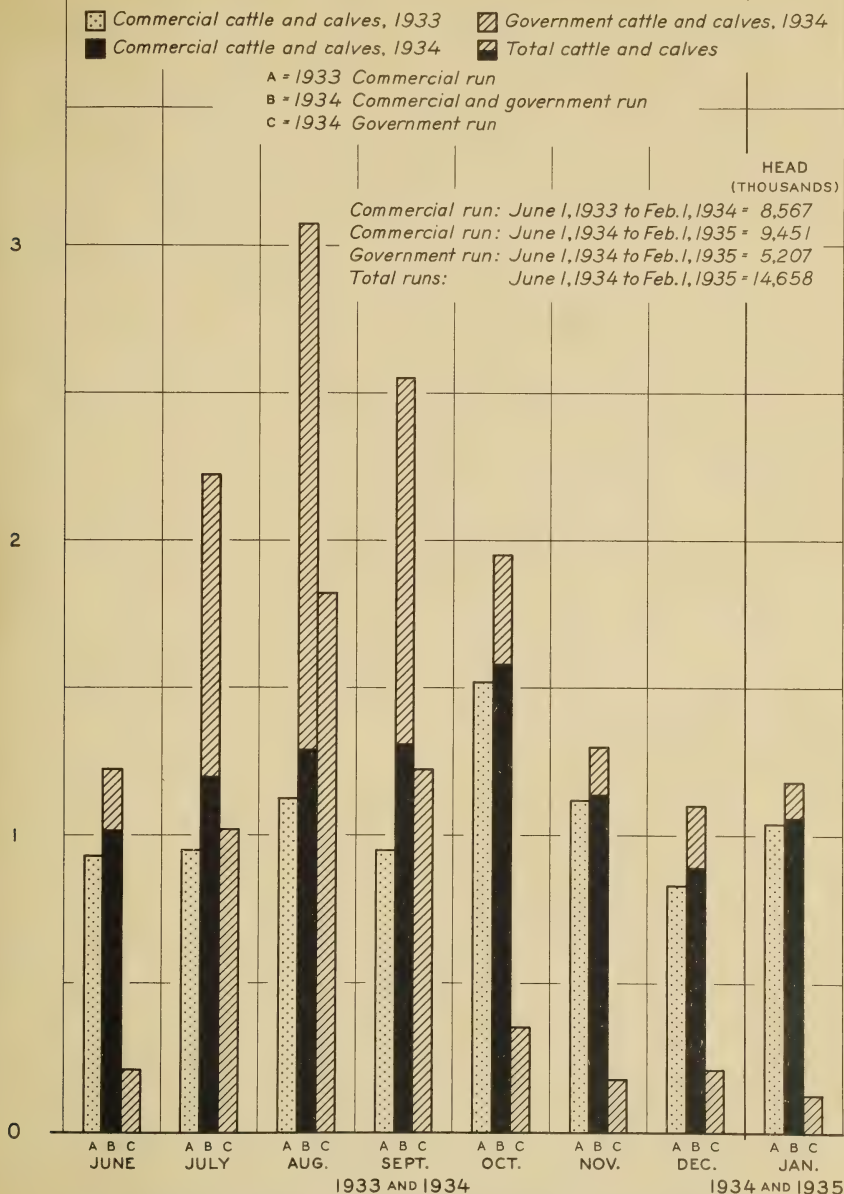
RECEIPTS OF ALL (CATTLE AND CALVES) 12 PUBLIC MARKETS

MARKETS	Commercial Cattle		Commercial Cattle		Government Cattle		Government and Commercial Cattle	
	June 1933 to February 1, 1934	June 1934 to February 1, 1935	June 1934 to February 1, 1935	June 1934 to February 1, 1935	June 1934 to February 1, 1935	June 1934 to February 1, 1935	June 1934 to February 1, 1935	June 1934 to February 1, 1935
Chicago	1,808,594	1,934,000	620,000	2,554,000				
Denver	322,263	356,000	292,000	648,000				
East St. Louis	840,165	919,000	561,000	1,480,000				
Ft. Worth	464,208	541,000	420,000	961,000				
Indianapolis	275,100	322,000	68,000	390,000				
Kansas City	1,284,672	1,415,000	938,000	2,353,000				
Oklahoma City	236,000	309,000	270,000	579,000				
Omaha	1,137,000	1,313,000	339,000	1,652,000				
St. Joseph	367,510	413,000	186,000	599,000				
St. Paul	1,009,536	1,044,000	790,000	1,834,000				
Sioux City	639,073	675,000	434,000	1,109,000				
Wichita	182,879	210,000	289,000	499,000				
Total- 12 Public Markets	8,567,000	9,451,000	5,207,000	14,658,000				



# COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF ALL\* CATTLE AND CALVES 8 MONTHS 1933 AND 1934 AND 8 MONTHS 1934 AND 1935

MILLIONS



\*AT TWELVE MAJOR PUBLIC MARKETS: CHICAGO, DENVER, EAST ST. LOUIS, FORT WORTH, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, OKLAHOMA CITY, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, ST. PAUL, SIOUX CITY, AND WICHITA



TABLE NUMBER 7  
PROGRESS REPORT OF EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF  
CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM  
CUMULATIVE BY MONTHS

Date and States	Number States Participating	Total Head Purchased	Number Head Condemned
June 15, 1934, Minnesota North Dakota South Dakota Wisconsin	4	152,901	9,047
July 15, 1934, Same as above and Arizona Colorado Idaho Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico Oklahoma Texas Utah Wyoming	15	1,025,140	84,470
August 15, 1934, Same as above and California Iowa Kansas Missouri Oregon	20	3,051,656	413,626
September 15, 1934, Same as above and Arkansas	21	5,675,803	899,168
October 15, 1934, Same as above and Illinois Louisiana	23	6,672,431	1,062,639
November 15, 1934, Same as above	23	7,176,694	1,141,615
December 15, 1934, Same as above	23	7,422,686	1,226,269
January 15, 1935, Same as above	23	8,006,207	1,377,181
February 1, 1935, Same as above including Florida (flood area)	24	8,280,151	1,486,098

As reported by telegraph by the State Directors to the Regional Drought Relief Office.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT RELIEF  
CATTLE BUYING PROGRAM 1934-1935

The results were many and varied, perhaps the greatest general good accomplished was the saving of meat. If the buying program had not been put into effect by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, many millions of cattle would have died on the ranch and on the range. The buying of drought cattle in the extensive drought areas of 1173 counties in 24 states and the conservation of food for the consumption of persons on relief, was in itself a great humanitarian program. Few people realize to what extent the death loss on ranches and ranges would have been if there had not been a program, whereby 8,280,044 surplus cattle were removed from commercial channels, and it had been necessary to ship the cattle to market in a normal manner. In many instances, before the program was under way, the cattle shipped to market netted the producer but from 50¢ to \$3.00 per head and there were instances where cattle shipments did not pay the freight. This condition resulted in the railroads issuing tariffs, requiring freight to be prepaid on "canner" cattle.

On June 2, 1934, or at the beginning of the buying program, the canning facilities in the United States were very limited, but on account of the program, processing facilities were quickly made available on a large scale in many sections of the country and State canning was carried on by relief workers to a very large extent in the western range country.

The buying program considered the purchase of all kinds and breeds of cattle in the drought affected areas and, according to the best estimates at this time, 64% or more of the cattle purchased were of dairy type. The reduction in numbers, occasioned by drought conditions, resulted in an opportunity for farmers and stockmen to put into effect a very necessary culling program. In other words, "cutting from the bottom of their herds instead of from the top" as had always been necessary heretofore.

This program resulted in the elimination of a burdensome surplus of inferior cattle that had caused the prices to fall and remain far below the cost of production. It also enabled the producer to adjust his live stock numbers to his range a chance to recover from the ravages of drought and overstocking, which in many cases had killed out fifty per cent of the grass.



The year 1935 found a greatly reduced supply of cattle and much better quality throughout the midwest and the western territory and, with satisfactory feed conditions and an increased demand, caused by more business activity and more employment, the cattle prices increased in some cases to almost "parity".

The cattle inventory, as of January 1, 1935, was 60,667,000, or slightly more cattle than was necessary for market requirements, proving that there positively was no shortage of cattle in the United States at that time.

The program prevented financial ruin to many thousand producers and small merchants in isolated sections and stabilized credit with banks and livestock and government loan agencies, besides stabilizing general credit. It built up the morale of bankers, merchants and the livestock producers in the whole drought stricken area and resulted in advanced prices of livestock in the whole United States to a point that producers were able to realize a reasonable profit for their efforts and thereby, on account of their increased earnings, general business was stimulated, owing to their ability to buy many needed commodities.

One interesting feature was the whole-hearted cooperation by the producer and lienholders, as demonstrated by their universal approval.





KANSAS CATTLE AT LOADING POINT



TABLE NUMBER 8  
SUMMARY OF  
CATTLE PURCHASED, ACCEPTED FOR USE AND CONDEMNED  
BY STATES

SHOWING HEAD PURCHASED, THEIR COST, AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD AND  
PERCENT OF HEAD PURCHASED BOTH ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED  
IN EACH AGE CLASSIFICATION

STATE	AGE CLASSIFICATION	ACCEPTED FOR USE				CONDEMNED				ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED			
		Head Accepted	Average Price	Total Cost	Percent Accepted	Head Condemned	Average Price	Total Cost	Percent Condemned	Total Head	Average Cost	Total Cost	Percent Of Total Head
Arizona	2 Years And Over	54,399	\$ 18.13	\$ 986,226.00	83.4	10,849	\$ 12.00	\$ 130,188.00	16.6	65,248	\$ 17.11	\$1,116,414.00	64.3
	Yearlings	14,005	13.92	194,952.00	94.3	851	10.00	8,510.00	5.7	14,856	13.70	203,462.00	14.7
	Calves	14,752	6.97	102,791.00	69.3	6,543	4.00	26,172.00	30.7	21,295	6.06	128,963.00	21.0
	Total - All Ages	83,156	15.44	\$1,283,969.00	82.0	18,243	9.04	\$ 164,870.00	18.0	101,399	14.29	\$1,448,839.00	100.0
Arkansas	2 Years And Over	70,989	\$ 14.51	\$1,030,102.00	81.8	15,746	\$ 12.00	\$ 188,952.00	18.2	86,735	\$ 14.05	\$1,219,054.00	63.0
	Yearlings	15,730	11.45	180,112.00	76.4	4,852	10.00	48,520.00	23.6	20,582	11.11	228,632.00	14.9
	Calves	11,517	6.09	70,166.00	37.8	18,938	4.00	75,752.00	62.2	30,455	4.79	145,918.00	22.1
	Total - All Ages	98,236	13.03	\$1,280,380.00	71.3	39,536	7.92	\$ 313,224.00	28.7	137,772	16.57	\$1,593,604.00	100.0
California	2 Years And Over	13,976	\$ 18.29	\$ 255,672.00	95.1	717	\$ 12.00	\$ 8,604.00	4.9	14,693	\$ 17.99	\$ 264,276.00	74.3
	Yearlings	1,416	13.42	19,008.00	97.5	36	10.00	360.00	2.5	1,452	13.34	19,368.00	7.3
	Calves	2,736	6.75	18,459.00	75.2	903	4.00	3,612.00	24.8	3,639	6.07	22,071.00	18.4
	Total - All Ages	18,128	16.17	\$ 293,139.00	91.6	1,656	7.59	\$ 12,576.00	8.4	19,784	15.45	\$ 305,715.00	100.0
Colorado	2 Years And Over	167,978	\$ 17.82	\$2,994,047.00	89.9	18,905	\$ 12.00	\$ 226,860.00	10.1	186,883	\$ 17.23	\$5,220,907.00	64.5
	Yearlings	40,127	13.61	546,130.00	95.7	1,782	10.00	17,820.00	4.3	41,909	13.46	563,950.00	14.5
	Calves	42,368	6.83	289,515.00	69.7	18,428	4.00	73,712.00	30.3	60,796	5.97	363,227.00	21.0
	Total - All Ages	250,473	15.29	\$3,829,692.00	86.5	39,115	8.14	\$ 318,392.00	13.5	289,588	14.92	\$4,148,084.00	100.0
Florida	2 Years And Over	10,641	\$ 16.11	\$ 171,441.00	93.3	765	\$ 12.00	\$ 9,180.00	6.7	11,406	\$ 15.84	\$ 180,621.00	69.8
	Yearlings	1,685	12.70	21,398.00	89.8	192	10.00	1,920.00	10.2	1,877	12.42	23,318.00	11.5
	Calves	2,608	7.06	18,424.00	85.5	442	4.00	1,768.00	14.5	3,050	6.62	20,192.00	18.7
	Total - All Ages	14,934	14.15	\$ 211,263.00	91.4	1,399	9.20	\$ 12,868.00	8.6	16,333	13.72	\$ 224,131.00	100.0
Idaho	2 Years And Over	21,283	\$ 15.88	\$ 338,052.00	90.0	2,360	\$ 12.00	\$ 28,320.00	10.0	23,643	\$ 15.50	\$ 366,372.00	56.5
	Yearlings	7,928	12.58	99,752.00	95.8	347	10.00	3,470.00	4.2	8,275	12.47	103,222.00	19.8
	Calves	5,291	6.50	34,408.00	53.5	4,598	4.00	18,392.00	46.5	9,889	5.34	52,800.00	23.7
	Total - All Ages	34,502	13.69	\$ 472,212.00	82.5	7,305	6.87	\$ 50,182.00	17.5	41,807	12.50	\$ 522,394.00	100.0
Illinois	2 Years And Over	2,038	\$ 18.11	\$ 36,900.00	96.4	77	\$ 12.00	\$ 924.00	3.6	2,115	\$ 17.88	\$ 37,824.00	81.8
	Yearlings	229	13.90	3,182.00	100.0	-	-	-	-	229	13.90	3,182.00	8.8
	Calves	236	6.85	1,616.00	97.1	7	4.00	28.00	2.9	243	6.77	1,644.00	9.4
	Total - All Ages	2,503	16.66	\$ 41,698.00	96.8	84	11.33	\$ 952.00	3.2	2,587	16.49	\$ 42,650.00	100.0
Iowa	2 Years And Over	13,191	\$ 18.36	\$ 242,233.00	96.8	431	\$ 12.00	\$ 5,172.00	3.2	13,622	\$ 18.16	\$ 247,405.00	59.0
	Yearlings	3,074	13.62	41,864.00	99.0	33	10.00	330.00	1.0	3,107	13.58	42,194.00	13.5
	Calves	4,769	6.44	30,710.00	75.2	1,575	4.00	6,300.00	24.8	6,344	5.83	37,010.00	27.5
	Total - All Ages	21,034	14.97	\$ 314,807.00	91.2	2,039	5.78	\$ 11,802.00	8.8	23,073	14.16	\$ 326,609.00	100.0



TABLE NUMBER 8 - CONTINUED

STATE	AGE CLASSIFICATION	ACCEPTED FOR USE				CONDEMNED				ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED			
		Head ACCEPTED	Average Price	Total Cost	Percent Accepted	Condemned	Average Price	Total Cost	Percent Condemned	Total Head	Average Cost	Total Cost	Percent Of Total Head
Kansas	2 Years And Over	298,921	\$ 18.21	\$5,443,134.00	98.7	3,927	\$ 12.00	\$ 47,124.00	1.3	302,848	\$ 18.13	\$5,490,258.00	58.1
	Yearlings	82,940	13.60	1,127,765.00	99.5	417	10.00	4,170.00	0.5	83,357	13.58	1,131,935.00	16.0
	Calves	125,049	6.91	864,211.00	92.7	9,917	4.00	39,668.00	7.3	134,966	6.70	903,879.00	25.9
	Total-All Ages	506,910	14.67	\$7,435,110.00	97.3	14,261	6.38	\$ 90,962.00	2.7	521,171	14.44	\$7,526,072.00	100.0
Louisiana	2 Years And Over	16,869	\$ 13.59	\$ 229,291.00	61.0	10,807	\$ 12.00	129,684.00	39.0	27,676	\$ 12.97	\$ 358,975.00	48.5
	Yearlings	6,985	11.12	77,650.00	57.1	5,262	10.00	52,620.00	42.9	12,247	10.64	130,270.00	21.5
	Calves	4,272	5.85	25,004.00	25.0	12,821	4.00	51,284.00	75.0	17,093	4.46	76,288.00	30.0
	Total - All Ages	28,126	11.80	\$ 331,945.00	49.4	28,890	8.09	\$ 233,588.00	50.6	57,016	9.92	\$ 565,533.00	100.0
Minnesota	2 Years And Over	134,300	\$ 19.04	\$2,557,286.00	98.2	2,513	\$ 12.00	\$ 30,156.00	1.8	136,813	\$ 18.91	\$2,587,442.00	53.1
	Yearlings	50,874	13.87	705,566.00	99.2	395	10.00	3,950.00	0.8	51,269	13.84	709,516.00	19.9
	Calves	64,159	6.99	448,532.00	92.5	5,232	4.00	20,928.00	7.5	69,391	6.77	469,460.00	27.0
	Total - All Ages	249,333	14.89	\$3,711,384.00	96.8	8,140	6.76	\$ 55,034.00	3.2	257,473	14.63	\$3,766,418.00	100.0
Missouri	2 Years And Over	326,710	\$ 17.74	\$5,795,535.00	98.8	3,912	\$ 12.00	\$ 46,944.00	1.2	330,622	\$ 17.67	\$5,842,479.00	64.7
	Yearlings	69,320	13.35	925,527.00	99.5	370	10.00	3,700.00	0.5	69,690	13.33	929,227.00	13.6
	Calves	96,495	6.69	645,765.00	86.8	14,658	4.00	58,632.00	13.2	111,153	6.34	704,397.00	21.7
	Total - All Ages	492,525	14.96	\$7,366,827.00	96.3	18,940	5.77	\$ 109,276.00	3.7	511,465	14.62	\$7,476,103.00	100.0
Montana	2 Years And Over	184,242	\$ 18.35	\$3,380,375.00	98.5	2,772	\$ 12.00	\$ 33,264.00	1.5	187,014	\$ 18.25	\$3,413,639.00	53.4
	Yearlings	63,535	14.25	905,242.00	99.7	214	10.00	2,140.00	0.3	63,749	14.23	907,382.00	18.2
	Calves	92,427	7.28	672,846.00	93.2	6,799	4.00	27,196.00	6.8	99,226	7.06	700,044.00	28.4
	Total - All Ages	340,204	14.57	\$4,958,465.00	97.2	9,785	6.40	\$ 62,600.00	2.8	349,989	14.35	\$5,021,065.00	100.0
Nebraska	2 Years And Over	252,630	\$ 17.85	\$4,509,182.00	98.8	3,086	\$ 12.00	\$ 37,032.00	1.2	255,716	\$ 17.78	\$4,546,214.00	53.2
	Yearlings	83,957	13.17	1,106,092.00	99.6	359	10.00	3,590.00	0.4	84,316	13.16	1,109,682.00	17.5
	Calves	128,495	6.96	894,657.00	91.2	12,355	4.00	49,420.00	8.8	140,850	6.70	944,077.00	29.3
	Total - All Ages	465,082	14.00	\$6,509,931.00	96.7	15,800	5.70	\$ 90,042.00	3.3	480,882	13.72	\$6,599,973.00	100.0
Nevada	2 Years And Over	24,337	\$ 18.59	\$ 452,489.00	95.4	1,178	\$ 12.00	\$ 14,136.00	4.6	25,515	\$ 18.29	\$ 466,625.00	70.4
	Yearlings	3,681	14.27	52,530.00	98.2	69	10.00	690.00	1.8	3,750	14.19	53,220.00	10.3
	Calves	6,675	7.03	46,916.00	95.3	332	4.00	1,328.00	4.7	7,007	6.89	48,244.00	19.3
	Total - All Ages	34,693	15.91	\$ 551,935.00	95.7	1,579	10.23	\$ 16,154.00	4.3	36,272	15.66	\$ 568,089.00	100.0
New Mexico	2 Years And Over	252,235	17.93	\$4,521,816.00	75.8	80,392	\$ 12.00	\$ 964,704.00	24.2	332,627	\$ 16.49	\$5,486,520.00	60.8
	Yearlings	75,504	13.93	1,051,919.00	87.0	11,333	10.00	113,330.00	13.0	86,837	13.42	1,165,249.00	15.9
	Calves	51,043	7.35	375,209.00	40.0	76,741	4.00	306,964.00	60.0	127,784	5.34	682,173.00	23.3
	Total - All Ages	378,782	15.71	\$5,948,944.00	69.2	168,466	8.22	\$ 1,384,998.00	30.8	547,248	13.40	\$7,333,942.00	100.0

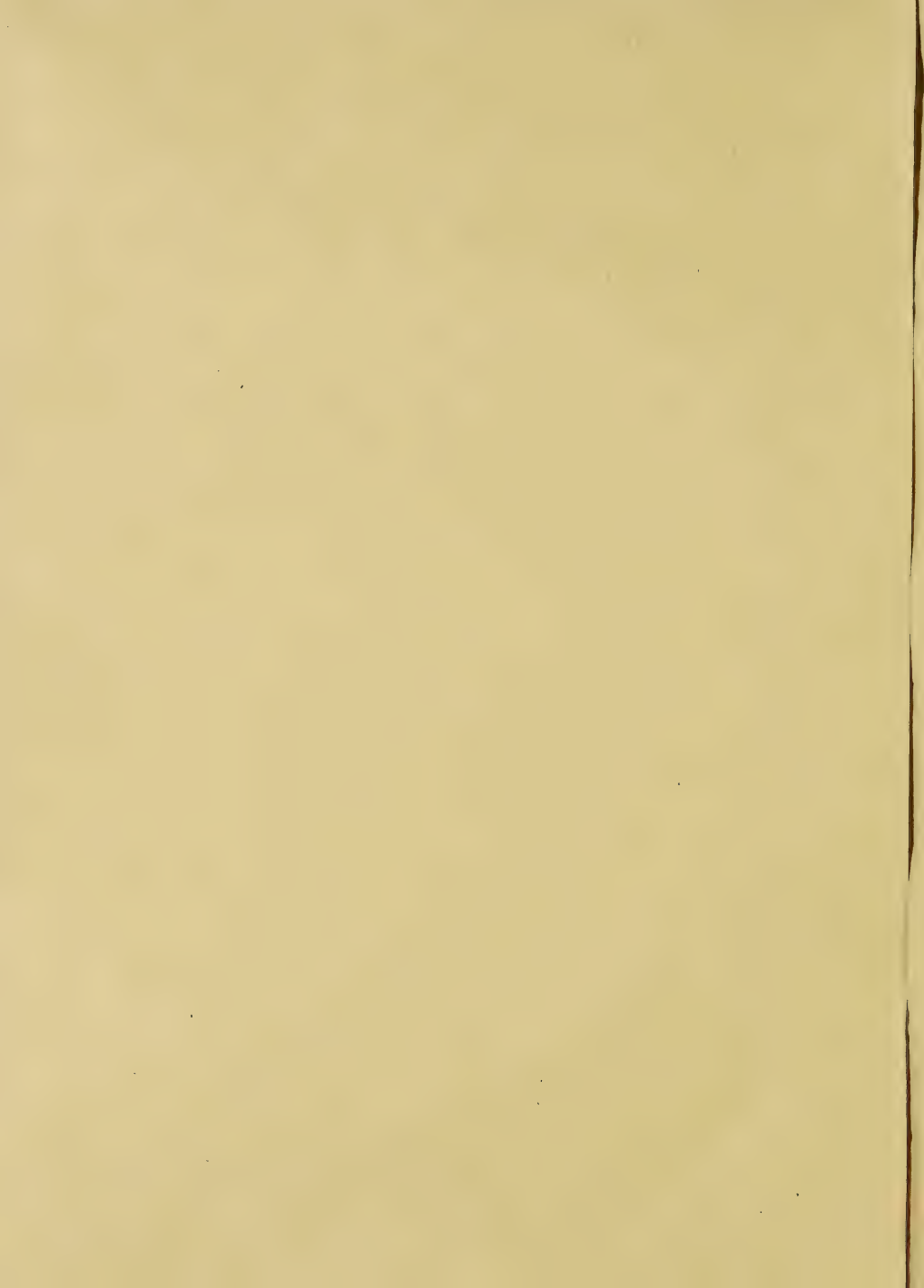


TABLE NUMBER 8 - CONTINUED

STATE	AGE CLASSIFICATION	ACCEPTED FOR USE				CONDEMNED				ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED			
		Head Accepted	Average Price	Total Cost	Percent Accepted	Head Condemned	Average Price	Total Cost	Percent Condemned	Total Head	Average Cost	Total Cost	Percent Head Of Total Head
North Dakota	2 Years And Over	443,280	\$ 19.13	\$8,478,056.00	97.7	10,510	\$ 12.00	\$ 126,120.00	2.3	453,790	\$ 18.96	\$8,604,176.00	46.7
	Yearlings	215,719	14.00	3,020,158.00	99.2	1,830	10.00	18,300.00	0.8	217,549	13.97	3,038,458.00	22.4
	Calves	261,793	7.21	1,887,750.00	87.4	37,852	4.00	151,408.00	12.6	299,645	6.81	2,039,158.00	30.9
	Total - All Ages	920,792	14.54	\$13,385,964.00	94.8	50,192	5.89	\$ 295,828.00	5.2	970,984	14.09	\$13,681,792.00	100.0
Oklahoma	2 Years And Over	178,465	\$ 16.12	\$ 2,876,027.00	67.0	88,022	\$ 12.00	\$1,056,264.00	33.0	266,487	\$ 14.76	\$ 3,932,291.00	52.9
	Yearlings	67,623	12.55	848,418.00	72.0	26,347	10.00	263,470.00	28.0	93,970	11.83	1,111,888.00	18.7
	Calves	45,808	6.74	308,730.00	32.0	97,193	4.00	388,772.00	68.0	143,001	4.88	697,502.00	28.4
	Total - All Ages	291,896	13.82	\$ 4,033,175.00	58.0	211,562	8.08	\$1,708,506.00	42.0	503,458	11.40	\$ 5,741,681.00	100.0
Oregon	2 Years And Over	8,635	\$ 17.36	\$ 149,890.00	97.4	232	\$ 12.00	\$ 2,784.00	2.6	8,867	\$ 17.22	\$ 152,674.00	71.0
	Yearlings	1,176	13.11	15,421.00	98.7	16	10.00	160.00	1.3	1,192	13.07	15,581.00	9.6
	Calves	2,284	6.78	15,489.00	94.3	139	4.00	556.00	5.7	2,423	6.62	16,045.00	19.4
	Total - All Ages	12,095	14.95	\$ 180,800.00	96.9	387	9.04	\$ 3,500.00	3.1	12,482	14.77	\$ 184,300.00	100.0
South Dakota	2 Years And Over	435,969	\$ 19.20	\$ 8,371,561.00	93.2	31,774	\$ 12.00	\$ 381,288.00	6.8	467,743	\$ 18.71	\$ 8,752,849.00	51.1
	Yearlings	180,512	14.18	2,560,331.00	97.9	3,936	10.00	39,360.00	2.1	184,448	14.09	2,599,691.00	20.2
	Calves	210,741	7.42	1,563,626.00	80.2	52,107	4.00	208,428.00	19.8	262,848	6.74	1,772,054.00	28.7
	Total - All Ages	827,222	15.11	\$12,495,518.00	90.4	87,817	7.16	\$29,076.00	9.6	915,039	14.34	\$13,124,594.00	100.0
Texas	2 Years And Over	851,212	\$ 16.47	\$14,015,643.00	73.1	313,361	\$ 12.00	\$ 3,760,332.00	26.9	1,164,573	\$ 15.26	\$17,775,975.00	57.8
	Yearlings	275,234	12.91	3,552,611.00	82.6	57,807	10.00	578,070.00	17.4	333,041	12.40	4,130,681.00	16.5
	Calves	201,816	6.79	1,369,537.00	39.0	316,191	4.00	1,264,764.00	61.0	518,007	5.09	2,634,301.00	25.7
	Total - All Ages	1,328,262	14.26	\$18,937,791.00	65.9	687,359	8.15	\$ 5,603,166.00	34.1	2,015,621	12.18	\$24,540,957.00	100.0
Utah	2 Years And Over	65,178	\$ 18.30	\$ 1,192,830.00	85.4	11,161	\$ 12.00	\$ 133,932.00	14.6	76,339	\$ 17.38	\$ 1,326,762.00	60.5
	Yearlings	19,068	13.73	261,866.00	85.5	3,246	10.00	32,460.00	14.5	22,314	13.19	294,326.00	17.7
	Calves	7,554	7.26	54,818.00	27.5	19,888	4.00	79,552.00	72.5	27,442	4.90	134,370.00	21.8
	Total - All Ages	91,800	16.44	\$ 1,509,514.00	72.8	34,295	7.17	\$ 245,944.00	27.2	126,095	13.92	\$ 1,755,458.00	100.0
Wisconsin	2 Years And Over	39,060	\$ 17.93	\$ 700,216.00	98.6	542	\$ 12.00	\$ 6,504.00	1.4	39,602	\$ 17.85	\$ 706,720.00	69.6
	Yearlings	7,102	13.35	94,814.00	99.4	44	10.00	440.00	0.6	7,146	13.33	95,254.00	12.5
	Calves	9,274	6.53	60,590.00	91.2	894	4.00	3,576.00	8.8	10,168	6.31	64,166.00	17.9
	Total - All Ages	55,436	15.43	\$ 855,620.00	97.4	1,480	7.11	\$ 10,520.00	2.6	56,916	15.22	\$ 866,140.00	100.0
Wyoming	2 Years And Over	147,624	\$ 19.09	\$ 2,817,540.00	89.6	17,087	\$ 12.00	\$ 205,044.00	10.4	164,711	\$ 18.35	\$ 3,022,584.00	57.7
	Yearlings	44,443	14.52	645,299.00	97.2	1,290	10.00	12,900.00	2.8	45,733	14.39	658,199.00	16.0
	Calves	55,859	7.64	427,024.00	74.2	19,394	4.00	77,576.00	25.8	75,253	6.71	504,600.00	26.3
	Total - All Ages	247,926	15.69	\$ 3,889,863.00	86.8	37,771	7.82	\$ 295,520.00	13.2	285,697	14.65	\$ 4,185,383.00	100.0
Total All States	2 Years And Over	4,014,162	\$ 17.82	\$71,545,544.00	86.4	631,126	\$ 12.00	\$ 7,573,512.00	13.6	4,645,288	\$ 17.03	\$79,119,056.00	56.1
	Yearlings	1,331,867	13.56	18,057,607.00	91.7	121,028	10.00	1,210,280.00	8.3	1,452,895	13.26	19,267,887.00	17.5
	Calves	1,448,021	7.06	10,226,795.00	66.4	733,947	4.00	2,935,788.00	33.6	2,181,968	6.03	13,162,583.00	26.4
	Total - All Ages	6,794,050	14.69	\$99,829,946.00	82.1	1,486,101	7.89	\$11,719,580.00	17.9	8,280,151	13.47	\$111,549,526.00	100.0

January 2, 1936 - Includes adjustments made in Audit Office after reconciliation and not yet confirmed by State Director.

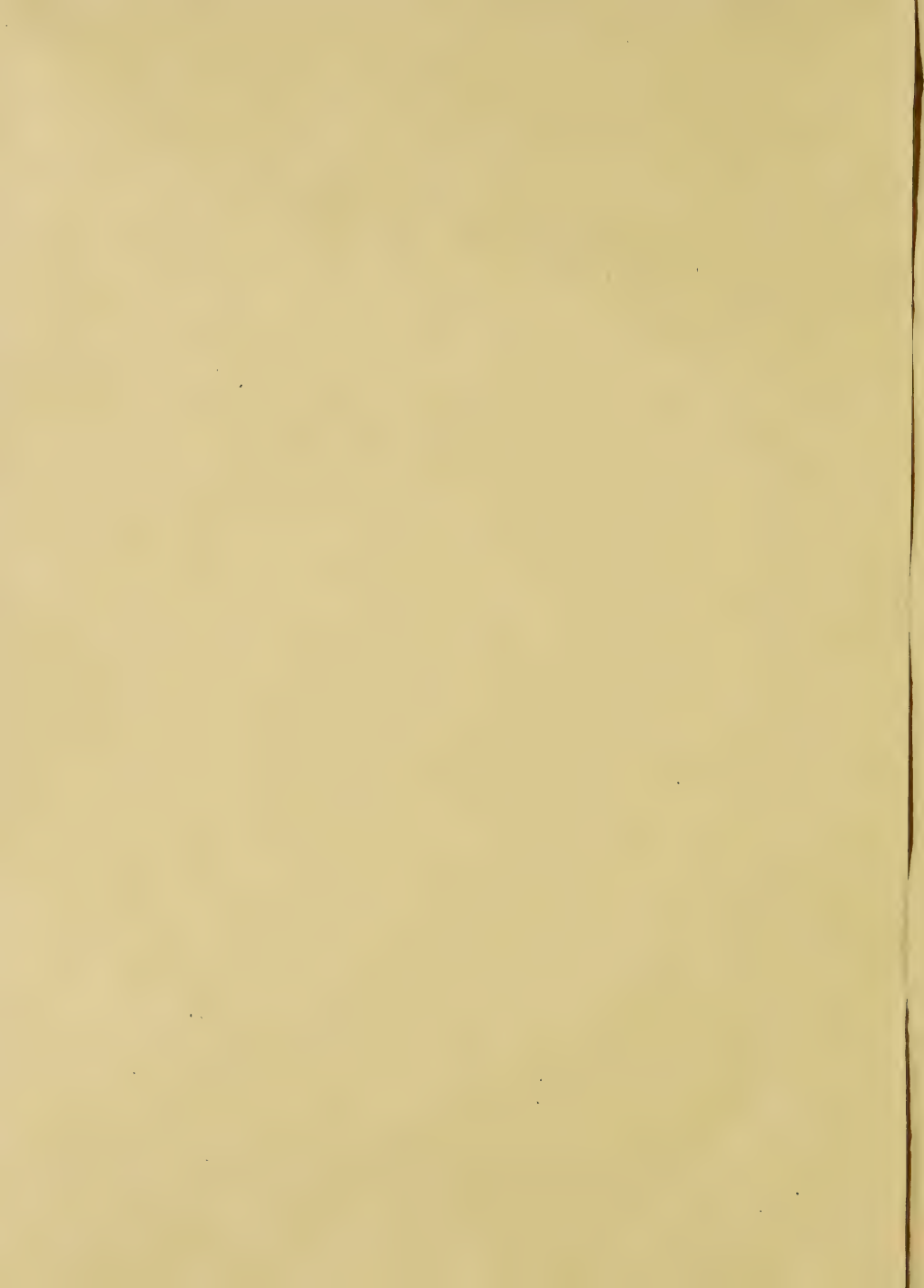


TABLE NUMBER 2

## STATISTICAL REPORT OF

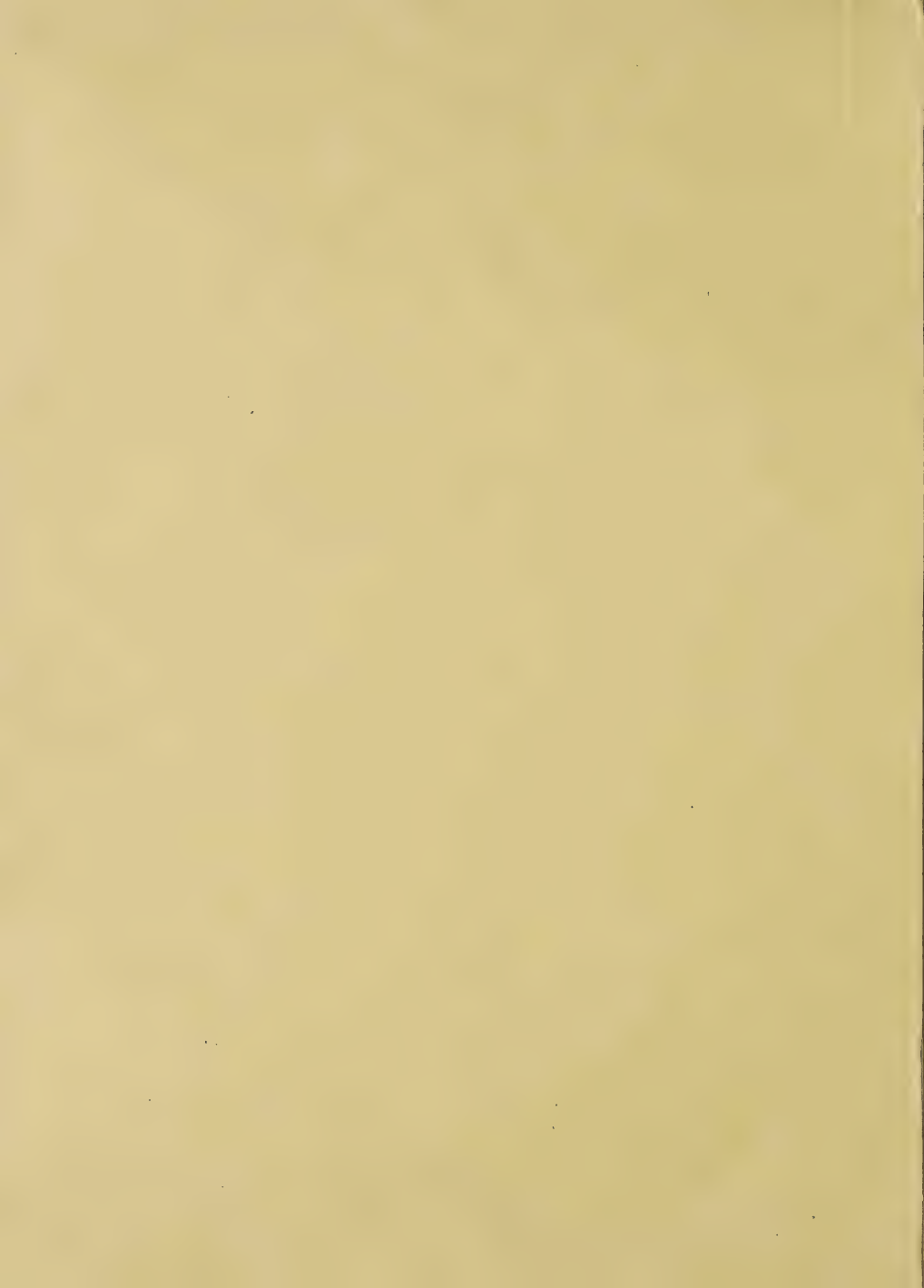
## EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM

## BY STATES

June, 1934 to February, 1935

STATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number	Number	Total Head	Number of Head Purchased			Payments			Average	Number	Cattle Per	Farm Selling	Percent Total
	of	of Farms	on Farms	Accepted	Condemned	Total	Benefit	Purchase	Total	Inventory	Accepted	Condemned	Total	Purchases to
	Vouchers	Selling*	Selling*							Before	Head	Head	Purchased	Inventory of
Computation - Divide										3 by 2	4 by 2	5 by 2	6 by 2	6 by 3
Arizona	3,914	2,729	531,081	83,156	18,243	101,399	\$ 529,641.00	\$ 919,198.00	\$ 1,448,839.00	195	30	7	37	19.1
Arkansas	43,245	37,014	521,364	98,236	39,536	137,772	714,685.00	878,919.00	1,593,604.00	14	3	1	4	26.4
California	1,524	1,397	147,414	18,128	1,656	19,784	106,335.00	199,380.00	305,715.00	106	13	1	14	13.4
Colorado	21,438	16,529	1,101,098	250,473	39,115	289,588	1,513,231.00	2,634,853.00	4,148,084.00	67	15	2	17	26.3
Florida	240	207	160,900	14,934	1,399	16,333	86,971.00	137,160.00	224,131.00	777	72	7	79	10.2
Idaho	5,484	4,637	180,536	34,502	7,305	41,807	212,900.00	309,494.00	522,394.00	39	7	2	9	23.2
Illinois	1,047	1,020	20,352	2,503	84	2,587	14,564.00	28,086.00	42,650.00	20	3	.08	3	12.7
Iowa	5,814	5,113	107,939	21,034	2,039	23,073	116,299.00	210,310.00	326,609.00	21	4	.4	4	21.4
Kansas	46,731	36,194	1,692,916	506,910	14,261	521,171	2,638,771.00	4,887,301.00	7,526,072.00	47	14	.4	14	30.8
Louisiana	18,306	15,797	211,522	28,126	28,890	57,016	278,570.00	286,963.00	565,533.00	13	2	2	4	27.0
Minnesota	52,741	43,630	866,188	249,333	8,140	257,473	1,285,396.00	2,481,022.00	3,766,418.00	20	6	.19	6	29.7
Missouri	112,934	92,276	1,522,190	492,525	18,940	511,465	2,665,641.00	4,810,462.00	7,476,103.00	16	5	.21	5	33.6
Montana	17,370	15,787	758,781	340,204	9,785	349,989	1,738,507.00	3,282,558.00	5,021,065.00	48	21	.62	22	46.1
Nebraska	64,648	39,495	1,747,611	465,082	15,800	480,882	2,378,420.00	4,221,553.00	6,599,973.00	44	12	.4	12	27.5
Nevada	1,526	1,020	271,858	34,693	1,579	36,272	192,861.00	375,228.00	568,089.00	267	34	2	36	13.3
New Mexico	25,520	17,749	1,970,521	378,782	168,466	547,248	2,813,299.00	4,520,643.00	7,333,942.00	111	21	10	31	27.8
North Dakota	80,152	62,125	1,838,074	920,792	50,192	970,984	4,709,420.00	8,972,372.00	13,681,792.00	30	15	.81	16	52.8
Oklahoma	41,865	37,557	1,289,792	291,896	211,562	503,458	2,497,775.00	3,243,906.00	5,741,681.00	34	8	5	13	39.0
Oregon	1,123	1,082	123,406	12,095	387	12,482	66,431.00	117,869.00	184,300.00	114	11	.36	11	10.1
South Dakota	74,944	49,452	2,309,240	827,222	87,817	915,039	4,517,242.00	8,607,352.00	13,124,594.00	47	17	2	19	39.6
Texas	183,922	148,028	6,998,230	1,328,262	687,359	2,015,621	10,206,664.00	14,334,293.00	24,540,957.00	47	9	5	14	28.8
Utah	26,649	16,736	322,159	91,800	34,295	126,095	651,920.00	1,103,538.00	1,755,458.00	19	6	2	8	39.1
Wisconsin	16,018	14,754	295,232	55,436	1,480	56,916	303,846.00	562,294.00	866,140.00	20	4	.1	4	19.3
Wyoming	11,525	7,913	1,122,762	247,926	37,771	285,697	1,442,690.00	2,742,693.00	4,185,383.00	142	31	5	36	25.4
Total (24 States)	858,680	668,241	26,111,166	6,794,050	1,486,101	8,280,151	\$41,682,079.00	\$69,867,447.00	\$111,549,526.00	39	10	2	12	31.7

\* As reported by State Director during program or from their final report.



CHAPTER 4

CONDENSED REPORTS

FROM

STATE DIRECTORS

PAGES 45 TO 122 INCLUSIVE



## STATE OF ARIZONA

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, from June 12, 1934, to January 15, 1935, received March 4, 1935, which was submitted by State Director P. H. Ross, Tucson, Arizona.

The first emergency counties were designated June 7, 1934, and the last emergency counties were designated October 4, 1934, making a total of 14 emergency counties, which included the entire State.

During the month of June, except in northern and eastern Arizona, Drought conditions were unusually severe. Cattle were dying in many places in the State from lack of feed. The situation continued until about the middle of July, when summer rains relieved the situation in many sections. Rain fell intermittently in widely separated localities up until September, when it turned dry again, and during October and November the situation was acute. By this time, drought conditions had extended over the northern and eastern part of the State, and at our recommendation Apache, Coconino and Navajo Counties were made a part of the emergency drought area on October 4, 1934. These were the only counties that were not included from the first, and this designation made solid the emergency area of the State of Arizona.

Each of the county directors called the cattle men together and explained in detail the set-up of the program and recommended to the State Director for appointment a county drought committee and a corps of cattle men, who were to act as appraisers in setting the prices on the cattle bought for the government.

Herds were usually inspected at the ranch so that it was not necessary to remove condemned cattle any great distance. In case any cattle died between the ranch and the shipping point, the producer was required to bring in a portion of the hide carrying the brand if the original number were to be included in the sale contract. Such animals were included in the contract at the lowest price of any that had been appraised in that herd. In case an animal strayed away between the ranch and the shipping point and was not delivered, one animal from the highest price in that particular herd was removed from the sale contract.



There was most enthusiastic support of the program from the beginning by the stockmen. They spared no effort to make the program successful, and neither hot weather nor long hours discouraged them.

Copies of all memoranda sent to the cooperating agencies and to County Drought Directors, and others, are made a part of the State Director's Report, and marked Exhibit "A".

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: P. H. Ross, State Director, Tucson, Arizona  
Charles U. Pickrell, Phoenix, Arizona )  
Harry J. Saxton, Willcox, Arizona )  
Assistant Directors

#### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. T. W. Crump, Inspector in Charge

#### The Arizona Livestock Sanitary Board:

Provided brand inspectors to meet all legal requirements, and iron brands were checked by them in all cases.

There was not a single instance during the whole program in which the Federal Relief Administration did not show the finest spirit of cooperation.

The same can be said of the Bureau of Animal Industry representatives. Dr. Crump kept in close touch with this office, and in any case where there was unsatisfactory service or alleged unsatisfactory service by the BAI representative, he would take immediate action upon request of the State Director. This made it possible to maintain very fine relationships throughout between the growers and the veterinarians. Of course, there were a few instances in which there was sharp disagreement between the veterinarian and the stockman, but these were adjusted promptly and, considering the whole program, the general results are very satisfactory.

Officially, the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association took no part in carrying out the program, nor in giving it moral support. Great numbers of individual members, however, did give it moral support so that we feel that at all times the cattle growers of the State were strongly behind it.



The State Livestock Sanitary Board worked closely with us, and upon request commissioned each of our appraisers as an inspector for their Board, so that all the legal requirements in connection with the appraising and shipping of livestock could be promptly met.

All State Officers in any way concerned with livestock, were at all times helpful in carrying out the program; there was no criticism except of a helpful nature from any State Officials.

The work of the Field Auditor is especially commended. All accounts were very promptly handled, and, in adjusting any mistakes, received the most prompt and courteous treatment. The prompt issuing of the checks to the cattle men was one of the greatest contributing factors to the success of the campaign.



## STATE OF ARKANSAS

Excerpts, statistics and data were taken from the Final Official report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated February 16, received February 18, 1935, submitted by State Director, T. Roy Reid, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The State contains seventy-five counties, of which fifty were designated emergency counties, and fifteen were designated secondary counties; the first designation made was July 23, 1934, and the last August 31, 1934.

The 1934 drought spread rapidly over Arkansas after the cessation of spring rains. The planting season in the spring was favorable. In late May and early June, crop conditions throughout most of the State were very promising.

A movement was inaugurated in early June to donate hay to drought stricken regions of the Dakotas and many individuals and organizations contributed hay and other feed which were shipped to these regions. Early cuttings of hay were abundant and the outlook for good summer crops was then promising. As June advanced, the rainfall was very scant and dry conditions were reported in many sections of the State by the end of the month. July continued dry and counties in northern and central Arkansas began to report serious pasture and water shortages by the middle of the month. By the last of the month, conditions were serious enough to include Arkansas in the drought area.

A drought continued in the northern counties of the State until early in September when rains fell and pastures were partly revived and fall grains could be planted. In the southern counties, the drought continued through the fall months and there was a continued serious shortage of pasture, and small plantings of fall grain crops due to the dry conditions.

The purpose of the program was to relieve distress among cattle producers, to remove many poorer animals from the herd, to make possible a conservation of feed needed to carry other animals through the winter, and to provide money for the purchase of additional feed needed. The price for other cattle kept on the farms was improved and a general strengthening of the morale of the cattle producers resulted.



The summaries submitted by counties are fairly accurate as to number of cattle in the counties in January, 1934, as they are in most cases based upon reports of such work as tick eradication, county TB testing and Bang's Disease work. A great part of this increase in the cattle population for Arkansas counties has been due to the low prices being received for feeder cattle and most of our farmers have been either expecting or at least hoping for better prices.

There is attached to the State Director's Final Report, statistics on the purchase of cattle in Arkansas, exhibits showing information and instructions sent out relative to the cattle purchase program and a statement of the general procedure followed in the counties, which has been prepared by Mr. J. L. Wright, Assistant State Drought Director.

Complaints about the handling of the program, except those due to the withdrawals of allotments which were without the province of officials within the State, were very few. There were some complaints about the number of animals being condemned. Some people wanted the small calves saved and a very few talked about the waste of killing these animals. However, these were few and were generally made by persons who had no direct interest in the program, but who had some bias or prejudice about the efforts to control surpluses.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: T. Roy Reid, State Director  
J. L. Wright ) Assistant Directors,  
E. B. Whitaker ) Tucson, Arizona.

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. S. H. Still, Veterinarian in Charge.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration:  
Frank R. Allen, Director.



## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Excerpts, statistics and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated February 27th, received March 2, 1935, prepared by B. H. Crockeron, State Director, Berkeley, California.

The first emergency counties were designated on June 18, 1934, and the last emergency counties on August 18, 1934. The total number of counties in the State is 58, eighteen of which were designated emergency.

For several years previous to 1934 precipitation in most sections of the State was below normal. For the southern half of the State and through most of the Sierra region, the precipitation had been especially low. Furthermore, light snow and rainfall in the Sierras had materially affected the irrigation water supply for many ranches. The 1933-34 season of the State precipitation was light, followed by unfavorable growing weather, and in some sections untimely late rains. In the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley the most acute period came in May, 1934, when drought conditions forced the movement out of thousands of cattle and sheep. By midsummer most southern California stockmen felt the effect of drought. The greatest fear, however, was the prospects of conditions being extremely acute during the fall months should moisture conditions of the past few years be repeated. In the meantime, the flow of the Colorado River shrunk to the lowest level on record which brought a most acute situation to the Imperial Valley. The difficulty in the Imperial was lack of stock water as well as lack of feed on many ranches. Also during this time feed was deficient on most Sierra ranges, and in some places stock water was becoming scarce. In Modoc and Lassen counties, where winter feeding of hay is necessary, ranchmen were facing a winter of short feed supplies and range conditions threatened the movement of livestock from the summer range back to the home ranches earlier than usual. During all this distress and worry stockmen of the north coast area, and in most parts of the Sacramento Valley, enjoyed a relatively favorable season, but had on hand enough livestock to utilize all available feed.

As the season advanced the greatly feared situation in California did not materialize. Early rains in the fall of 1934 followed by favorable growing weather immediately eliminated the drought situation in the lower altitudes. Favorable



weather in the mountain districts greatly alleviated the hay shortage. As a result the program in California was confined to relatively small proportions when compared to other States.

In May and early June large numbers of cattle and sheep were moved out of the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley due to drouth. In early June, the California Cattlemen's Association began to get numerous reports from southern California cattlemen calling attention to the seriousness of the situation. These reports emphasized the prospects of the situation becoming most acute during the late summer and early fall.

Brands were used for identification except with unbranded dairy animals. These animals were tagged. Brand clearances were issued on accepted animals by the brand inspector on delivery at loading point. The inspector was required to make a trip to the ranch to inspect condemned animals. In several cases the appraiser was an authorized brand inspector. The regular brand inspection fee of five cents per head was charged to the producer.

Of the total number of animals purchased through the emergency program, approximately 52% were classed as range cattle and 48% as dairy cattle.

Reports from all counties indicate that participating stockmen were satisfied with the emergency purchasing program. Stockmen generally approved the program with the following exceptions:

- a. Since this was an emergency measure there was considerable criticism of the Voucher Agreement requiring producers to cooperate in further programs. (Paragraph 2 - Performance by Producer)
- b. There was some criticism of allowing any edible portions of carcasses from drouth cattle entering trade channels.
- c. There was some criticism of early suspension of the program in California. This objection disappeared when early fall rains quickly changed feed conditions.



- d. There were some minor criticisms for having so many agencies involved.

Stockmen were especially pleased with the promptness of the San Francisco Audit Office in making payments for purchased cattle.

Throughout the program splendid cooperation was maintained among the agencies and individuals involved. At times belated instructions caused some delay and confusion. This did not, however, seriously handicap the program.

Exhibits attached to report include:

"Copies of all mimeographed forms, issued from State Director's office to supplement standard printed forms supplied from Washington office."

Copies of all circular letters issued from State Director's office relative to cattle program. Circular letter numbers 13,14,16,18,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, are not included as they pertained to the sheep program or other phases of drouth relief not directly connected with the cattle program.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: B. H. Crocheron, State Director and  
Louis H. Rochford, Assistant Director,  
Berkeley, California.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. W. E. Howe, Sacramento, California,  
Veterinarian in Charge

California Cattlemen's Association

Wool Growers Association

Farm Bureau

State Department of Agriculture

California Cattle Protection Service:

Arthur Hebborn, Secretary (Brand Inspection)

W. B. Jenkins, Director, S.E.R.A., representative of F.E.R.A.  
and agent for F.S.R.C.



## STATE OF COLORADO

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the official report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated June 19, 1935, received June 20, 1935, which was submitted for F. A. Anderson, State Director, by his assistant, Fred C. Jans.

The reason for the emergency drought relief purchasing program in Colorado is well known to everyone.

On June 8, 1934, a serious drought condition existed in extreme northwestern Colorado, particularly in Moffatt and Rio Blanco counties, and in eastern Colorado on all dryland south and east of Denver to the New Mexico and Kansas lines. This was the worse of several years of continued drought.

Thousands of head of stock were facing starvation in this territory within ten days unless fed or moved to pasture. Large numbers of cattle had been moved already to pastures which would be depleted in two weeks. Many stockmen who were financially able were feeding cottonseed cake to sheep and cattle to supplement short pasture. Calf and lamb crops were very low, and many lambs were dying of starvation. The normal carryover of feed due to the mild winter was practically all fed at that time, and there was no grass on the flat lands. The farmers were pasturing stock on weeds and abandoned wheat and barley which would be exhausted within ten days and the first cutting of alfalfa crop was about 45 per cent of normal with no prospects of a second crop. Stockmen had searched in vain for additional pastures; planting of feed crops stopped due to lack of moisture and a large percent of crops destroyed by drought, insect injury and drifting sand; shallow wells were dry; water holes were dry; irrigation streams were carrying a small fraction of normal flows, and only sugar beet ground was irrigated in some sections of the Arkansas Valley.

Extreme southwest part of the state was very dry and asking for relief; the first cutting of alfalfa was small in much of this area and there was little promise of more; the stock was showing the effects of food. Extreme northwest part of the state was suffering from severe drought; the western three-fourths of Moffat County was extraordinarily dry; feed was dried up and it had been necessary to haul water to sheep for twenty days. The carryover of feed from last winter was very small and there were no prospects of enough feed to carry



the normal number of cattle through the winter. No district of this section could yield over 50 percent of normal feed crops. Stockmen in Axial and Morapos districts planned to market 60 per cent of stock before winter and those finding feed outside of the county were moving cattle. The feed on the upper ranges was excellent, although the lack of water proved a serious problem in certain districts. Most pastures in southern Morgan county were gone and cattle had to be moved or fed; seventy-five to eighty per cent of crops had been destroyed in three days; over half of irrigation reservoir water was gone after one short irrigation and supplemental water was needed for domestic and stock use.

In order to secure uniform adoption of the rules and regulations governing the drought cattle purchasing program in the state, a meeting of the County Extension Agents, all of which were designated as County Drought Directors, was held in the state capitol building in Denver, on June 28th, 1934. Interpretations of rulings were given by the State Director. Definite instructions in the method of organizing county programs was presented by the Extension Animal Husbandman, Mr. A. C. Allen. The function and operation of the state cattle program office was described by the Administrative Assistant, Mr. Fred C. Jans, schedules were prepared involving the Extension Animal Husbandman, his assistant, Mr. George Henderson, and the Extension Dairyman, Mr. C. A. Smith. These three men arranged to start the cattle buying program in primary drought counties at which time proper instructions were given everyone connected with the county program.

There are sixty-three counties in Colorado, all of which were designated emergency drought counties, the first designation being made on June 2, 1934, and the last on October 24, 1934. Buying began on July 7, 1934, and terminated on January 15, 1935.

Representatives of the State Board of Livestock Inspection checked the brands of all cattle purchased by the AAA and were paid by the sellers of such livestock. The rate of pay was five cents per animal.

The assistance of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association and the various local associations was of major importance in securing the proper information regarding drought conditions and in matters relating to cattle quotas.

Very little difficulty was encountered in securing utmost cooperation with participating agencies. Some inability



of the railroad to supply enough cattle-cars was evident early in the program: this condition existed on only two roads for about two weeks. An occasional difficulty was encountered with employees of cooperating agencies, due to lack of understanding of the entire program, but such cases were not common.

The reception given the cattle buying program in Colorado by the cattlemen of the state is shown in the reports coming to the state from both county directors and individual producers. Significant in this respect is the almost entire lack of complaint regarding the program as conducted in the state. The few criticisms reaching the State Office referred mainly to prices paid, condemnations, speed of payment for cattle, and failure to purchase cattle listed.

Much could be written regarding the support and assistance given the Colorado Agricultural College Extension Service by those in the administration familiar with Colorado conditions. Mr. Harry Petrie, as Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section of the AAA proved himself not only thoroughly familiar with Colorado's needs but a friend to every cattleman in the state. His assistance to those in the State Office as shown by his counsel and guidance, assured Colorado cattlemen of the utmost in fair treatment. Dr. B. F. Davis, in the same office and representing the State Stock-growers Association, proved invaluable in interpretation of the needs of the State.

No better place could be found to testify to the quality of service rendered by county personnel than right here. County officers, though shouldering unreasonable work loads, managed to maintain the required pace in both volume and accuracy. Cattle committeemen in their wonderful spirit and loyalty, proved that the producer's gravest problems could be entrusted to producer representatives. An individual expression of appreciation is extended to every participating committeeman in Colorado.

Another force assisting in the development and direction of the state committee made up of representatives of the Regional Office of the Cattle Section, AAA; the Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. J. O. Wilson, Secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, Dr. B. F. Davis; the representative of the FERA, Dr. L. R. Pratt; the Colorado member of the National Committee of Twenty-five; Extension service personnel engaged in the program, and others. Frequent meetings were held by this group.



STATE OF FLORIDA

FLOOD RELIEF

Excerpts, data and statistics taken from the Final Cattle Purchase Report, prepared by Walter J. Sheely, State Director of Flood Relief, Gainesville, Florida, dated January 10, 1935 and received January 15, 1935.

The six counties designated as "stricken agricultural area in the Kissimmee Valley" are Highlands, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Polk and Seminole.

The flood condition was caused by excessive rains in the fall of 1933 followed by extended heavy rainfall in June 1934.

The first cattle were purchased on August 13 and the program closed September 25, 1934.

From the financial standpoint, the buying program was of benefit not only to the cattlemen but also the entire section by relieving congested conditions on pastures and resulted in culling out undesirable animals and furnished money to buy new breeding stock for herd improvement; also, in providing funds to pay on obligations.

Attached to the original report are sixteen letters from producers and business men located in the Kissimmee Valley stating their views regarding the program and the benefits to the stricken agricultural area.

Claud Page, a member of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, located in a district quarantined on account of Southern ticks, writing from Barton on October 2, 1934, made the following signed statement:

"The movement of these cattle has benefited me and the rest of the county in about the same way. It has limited a large portion of our lossage this winter, and has given us some money to operate on through our dipping. The cattlemen have not had a break until this for several years and have been in bad shape financially.



"I appreciate what the AAA has done for me and I think the rest of the cattle men feel the same way."

This letter would seem to express the unanimous opinion of the people in the flood area.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: Walter J. Sheely, State Director  
E. M. Walker Original Consultant  
W. F. Ward Asst. State Director

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
State Inspector in Charge.

Emergency Relief Administration:  
Administrator.

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

County agents were made directors and they appointed two appraisers among their cattlemen who were paid only for the days they worked.

The State Director contacted the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and the Bureau of Animal Industry Inspectors and worked out schedules with all concerned, fixing dates when cattle could be received.

This method of handling the cattle work was very satisfactory to all forces and the cattlemen showed a great spirit of cooperation in all these movements.



## STATE OF IDAHO

The winter of 1933-34 was open, warm and dry. Rain-fall was less than ever before, and the winter passed without severe storms. Most of the moisture fell in the form of rain, even in the higher mountain areas.

Because of the fact that the supply of moisture for producing range feed and farm crops must accumulate the preceding winter, either in the form of snow in the mountains or irrigation water stored in reservoirs, it was apparent early in the season that drought conditions would prevail during the summer and fall. Throughout May and June different sections of the State were visited to determine just when the feed and water would become exhausted and the livestock have to be moved.

The severe drought did not hit as early as in some of the mid-western and southwestern States, but came on gradually. The plan of work followed was that outlined and directed by the National Office. As feed and water for range and ranch cattle became exhausted, the cattlemen were given an opportunity to sell part of their herds to the Drought Relief Service in order to reduce the cattle to the limited feed supplies. In many cases the remaining cattle were moved to more favored sections. When the program was stopped suddenly by telephone orders from Washington on September 18th, cattle owners in the dry farm areas and on the lower ranges had nearly all had an opportunity to sell. However, those on the higher ranges, where there had been summer feed, had not this opportunity. This caused much dissatisfaction and criticism among the larger operators, especially as they had been urged to hold back their cattle until the feed was exhausted, giving the cattle that were in immediate distress preference. When forced in from the higher ranges by the coming of winter or by the lack of feed and water, they were moved to the lower ranges and farming areas where the feed had been exhausted.

Strong pressure was brought upon the County Directors and the State Officers to have buying resumed in order that the promise might be redeemed. The fact that buying was being continued in all adjoining States, except Montana, brought forth conditions that the cattlemen were unable to understand. In the dry areas where conditions were identical on each side of the line, Idaho cattlemen could see Utah, Wyoming, Nevada and Oregon cattle moving, but had not an equal opportunity. Numbers of



cattle affected in this way were slightly in excess of 37,000, of which number 18,000 had been listed for sale and promised an opportunity to go when they came down from the summer range. Cattle buying was stopped in Idaho on September 18th, and resumed on December 4th. During this interval of 77 days, many of the cattle were sent to market. Others were able to secure ample finances to purchase sufficient feed to winter the cattle.

While it is unfortunate that the program could not have been continued a few weeks longer without stopping so suddenly, the cattlemen affected were not in as serious and critical condition as the men from the dry farms on the lower ranges. The cattle left out by the stopping of the program were owned by the better cattle outfits which run strictly beef cattle that are of good quality and type. The majority of cattle previously bought had been from homesteaders and dry farmers who have mostly low grade, nondescript cattle in which dairy blood predominates, but which are kept for both beef and milk.

While these cattle were so thin and poorly bred as to have but little market value, the cattle from the higher ranges were better bred and were in better condition than those that had been bought. Had they had the opportunity to sell, a better grade of cattle would have been secured and fewer condemned animals been found. As there was no way of holding the cattle, many that had been listed for sale were shipped to market. However, the prices on some of the cows and calves shipped to market were so much less than the government was paying to cattle outfits across the State line, and the prices paid by the government for the lower grade and thinner cattle previously bought, that the cattlemen were much dissatisfied with the stopping of the program.

The cattlemen affected were of the old pioneer stock. They are a class of men whose word and promise are good, and never broken. The only possible thing to do was to resume cattle buying to the extent of redeeming the promises. This would not have been necessary had not the plan of work been to move the most distressed cattle first and hold back those that still had feed and water until the close of the grazing season. The reopening of the Cattle Buying Program redeemed all promises and fully satisfied the cattlemen whether or not they still had cattle to sell.

By the close of the Cattle Buying Program on January 15th, conditions had greatly improved. During the fall of 1934



there was sufficient rainfall to soften the range feed and supply stock water. Cattle could be held out and when fed a supplementary grain ration gained weight and strength. The open winter conserved much feed. These conditions, together with improved prices and a strong demand for feeder and stocker cattle from other sections, brought a happy ending to a troublesome and disastrous year.

When buying started, cattle from the dry areas were so thin that they had but little value. A shipment made from one county netted 69 cents per head. However, as buying progressed, competition of the government buying raised the values of all cattle. The value of low grade cattle was raised approximately \$5.00 per head, and of the better grades, \$1.00 per cwt. When buying suddenly stopped, values of the low grade cattle immediately dropped.

Upon the resumption of buying on December 4th there were large numbers of cattle that had but little market value. However, prices soon raised. During the latter part of the buying period the government appraisers were competing with market and speculator buyers who were paying more than the government scale of prices. Well bred calves for which the government could pay \$8.00 sold at \$15.00, yearlings from \$25.00 to \$30.00 and good cows from \$27.50 to \$45.00.

These prices were better than had prevailed for several years. While the raise in prices and renewed faith in the cattle industry were very encouraging, there was one disadvantage. Some of the farmers and cattlemen in the drought stricken areas became overly enthusiastic and tried to winter more cattle than they could properly feed.

Throughout the entire cattle buying period there was a hesitancy to sell cattle and reduce the herds. In the drought stricken areas cattle furnish the main source of the farm and ranch income. In these areas there are no substitute agricultural industries that can be entered to replace cattle growing. When the cattle are gone there is no other source of income. The natural result was a desire to hold all breeding stock and to try to winter too many cattle for the amount of feed available. As a general rule the drought stricken cattle remaining went into the winter in poor condition. Had the feed been abundant and they could be fed liberally they would be strong and in good shape in the spring. Losses of the thinner and weaker cattle are heavy during every severe storm. Should the spring be late and stormy,



further heavy losses cannot be avoided. However, it is a chance that has been taken by the cattlemen, all of whom have had an opportunity to reduce their herds to the visible feed supply. Where this has been done the herds are looking good and will be in shape to go ahead and operate successfully next year. Many of the outfits on the verge of bankruptcy are taking a gambling chance on an open winter and an early spring, and the outcome is dependent upon favorable weather and conditions. However, they have been given every opportunity to put their herds in shape to get through the winter safely; hence any misfortune will be due to errors in judgment and decision on the part of the cattle owners, and not to any mistakes of the emergency Cattle Buying Program.

At the start of the program there was much difference of opinion regarding the advisability of the stockmen selling cattle under the program. Those who were out of feed and water and in immediate distress did not hesitate, while those who still had feed and water debated the advisability of selling. However, following the meetings and the start of the work in the counties, the great majority of cattlemen decided that the program was put on to aid cattlemen and help the cattle situation; hence if any ill effects resulted it would not be intentional. As a result, practically all listed cattle for sale. It was a practical program, offering the only form of relief that was possible under the circumstances. At times when some opposition would start in the office of some newspaper, or among certain business interests within a town, a trip to the country or to the stockyards where the cattle were being bought and moved found such a strong defense of the program by the farmers and cattlemen that the opposition changed to approval.

Conducted on a business-like basis, the program was very popular. Cattlemen who delivered cattle felt that they were not receiving actual cash donations. The money paid for the cattle enabled many a farmer and ranchman to save his remaining livestock and get through the winter. With the coming of another normal year the men who disposed of their surplus cattle at a fair price will be able to continue in business.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: Dean E. J. Iddings, State Director  
E. F. Rinehart)  
D. L. Fourt) Assistant Directors  
Luella Hutchings, Chief Clerk and Stenographer



Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. John T. Dallas, Inspector in Charge

State Stock Growers Association

State Livestock and Sanitary Board

Governor C. Ben Ross, and other State Officials.



## STATE OF ILLINOIS

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated June 18, 1935, and received June 20, 1935, prepared by Walter Miller, Assistant Drought Director and approved by C. H. Humphrey, State Director, Chicago, Illinois.

"The extent and severity of the drought was so alarming that by early June of 1934 the designation of secondary counties was sought and all except 18 counties in the southern tip of the state were soon included in this classification. The effect of sub-normal moisture was further aggravated by the ravages of the chinch bug, with the result that corn and small grains in most counties gave promise of only a small percentage of a normal crop. Oats and wheat in many sections were too light and short to warrant harvesting and these were generally used for grazing in an effort to offset pasture losses.

"By mid-August conditions grew so serious in a group of central-western counties bordering on the Mississippi River and immediately opposite emergency drought territory in Missouri, that primary designation was sought and obtained for twelve counties and plans were immediately set in motion to purchase an estimated 20,000 head of cattle under the AAA Cattle Buying Program. During the suspension of the program, due to budget revisions, local rains in Madison, Monroe and St. Clair counties so relieved the pasture situation that this area withdrew from active sale of cattle to the Government."

Of the one hundred and two counties composing the State of Illinois, eighteen counties were free of drought, seventy-two were designated secondary emergency, and twelve, primary emergency, though purchases were made in only nine counties due to improved conditions in three of the twelve designated primary.

The first purchase of cattle was made on September 5, 1934, and the buying terminated October 31, 1934.

"The program aroused universal interest among farmers who were faced with the necessity of reducing their cattle numbers, as well as all who had the interests of the livestock farmers at heart. They saw in the program an opportunity, not only to relieve the emergency, but to dispose of sub-standard animals that would result in improving the quality of those remaining."



The above is the report of the State Director and the County Directors make the following reports:

Adams County:

"The reaction of the producers to the program was very favorable and they received more for their cattle at the time that this program was in operation than they would have received on the open market."

Hancock County:

"The producers as a whole were very well satisfied with the program. Those who took advantage of it were mostly those who needed assistance very badly. Since this county was on the edge of the drought district, feed was more easily obtainable than farther west."

Pike County:

"The Cattle Buying Program met with much favor by the cooperators. In fact, in practically every instance the co-operator would have been forced to have sold his cattle because of lack of feed, on the open market. In such case, he would have had to have taken considerably less than he would have gotten otherwise. Too, in a number of instances farmers would have attempted to hold on to their cattle at the distressed prices that were being paid at that time and as a result many of them would have died."

Scott County:

"Considering the Cattle Buying Program as a benefit to Scott County, it had a very favorable reaction primarily from the standpoint of Feed Conservation for foundation stock."

Copies of State memorandums and bulletins and reports from each County Director were attached to the State Director's Final Report.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: C. H. Humphrey, State Director, Chicago, Illinois.  
Walter Miller, Assistant Director,  
Chicago, Illinois.



John P. Hendricks, District Drought Supervisor  
Chas. F. Steinberg, District Drought Supervisor

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. James McDonald, Inspector in Charge,  
Springfield, Illinois.

Emergency Relief Administration:

Wilfred S. Reynolds, Executive Secretary.

State and County Farm Bureau.



## STATE OF IOWA

Excerpts, statistics, and data are taken from the final official report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated June 29, 1935, received July 1, 1935, prepared by R. K. Bliss, State Director, Drought Relief Service, Ames, Iowa.

"A cumulative moisture deficiency of approximately three years duration was climaxed by an exceedingly dry winter and spring during 1934. This condition existed over practically the entire state. Pastures were slow starting and made little growth. Much of the small grain seeding failed to sprout or make poor stands, but the dry spring made excellent conditions for putting in a corn crop, and this crop made good progress at the beginning of the season.

"Conditions were quite similar over the entire state but were somewhat worse in six counties centering around Blackhawk County in northeastern Iowa and in six counties centering at Crawford County in western Iowa. The drought and extremely high temperatures were particularly unfavorable to hay, pasture, and small grain crops until about June 15th. At this time the north half of the State and particularly the northeastern quarter received considerable rainfall. Up until this time the south half of the state was generally in better condition than the north. While hay, pasture, and small grain crops were light throughout the state because of the early drought, the north half of the state received sufficient moisture from the first of July on to produce from about a half crop to a normal crop of corn in some sections.

"The drought continued in the southern half of the state with the greatest intensity in the south three tiers of counties. Water supplies became extremely short. Thousands of wells went dry, and it became necessary to ship water in tank cars from Council Bluffs to supply the city of Creston in Union County, while Osceola in Clarke County was supplied by water pumped from Kansas City through an oil pipe line. In many cases farm water supplies were exhausted and water for stock was hauled long distances.

"Until about July 10th there were still prospects of some corn, but from then on, temperatures ranging from 100 to 115 degrees for a period of from 18 to 42 days and accompanied by hot winds completely ruined this crop so far as grain was



concerned and greatly lessened its value as forage.

"Chinch bug infestation was serious through the east two-thirds of the south three tiers of counties and together with the drought practically completed the destruction of all grain crops subject to their depredations.

"Six counties in northeast Iowa were certified as secondary drought area on June 3rd. Six counties in the western part of the state were certified on June 6th. Conditions were deemed sufficiently serious by June 12th to justify the certification of the remaining 86 counties as secondary area on that date. On July 27th, the 24 counties in the south three tiers were designated as primary drought area. On August 23rd, Guthrie, Dallas, Jefferson and Van Buren were added to this list and on August 23rd, Henry and Lee were included. On January 9th, nine more counties, Harrison, Crawford, Shelby and Audubon, Ida, Jasper, Folk, Monana and Sac, because of lack of winter feed while not given official designation as primary drought area were given the same privileges as to emergency loans and the government purchase of cattle as were counties in the Primary drought area."

Of the ninety-nine counties in the State of Iowa, forty counties were designated primary emergency, and the remainder, secondary.

"The area hit worst by the drought and heat comprises one of the heaviest cattle producing sections of the State. An average cattle population of approximately 88 head per square mile is normally maintained in this territory. Approximately 60 per cent of the sheep kept in the state are maintained in 20 counties in the worst drought area. The feed needs of this area were further increased by an average hog population in excess of 100,000 head per county.

"So long as there were prospects for even a partial corn crop, the failure of pasture and hay crops and the destruction of the small grain and the failure of water supply had not induced any great liquidation of cattle. When it became definitely evident, however, that the corn crop was ruined, farmers realized the necessity of reducing their livestock not only because of the immediate lack of feed and water but because of the impossibility of production of sufficient feed to carry the livestock through the winter, when usual seasonal conditions



make necessary the feeding of hay and other feeds for from 5 to 6 months of the year. While little death loss had occurred cattle were thin and in many cases when shipped to market would not pay transportation costs and selling expenses.

"Before suggesting the starting of the government purchase of cattle, the matter was taken up with local committees in the counties where conditions were most serious. Meetings were held with farmers to discuss the desirability of attempting to set up a cattle purchase program. The sentiment was strong for starting the program because farmers and farm leaders in the counties realized the desperate situation.

"While by the middle of September, rains had helped the pasture situation in the east half of the south three tiers of counties to the extent that the pressure for immediate liquidation of cattle was greatly lessened, this improvement in pasture conditions did not help in the winter feed situation."

The first purchase of cattle was reported to the Regional Office on August 11, 1934, and the buying terminated on February 1, 1935.

"The attitude of local stockmen toward the proposed cattle buying program, after they understood the real feed shortage situation, was very good inasmuch as they saw a more favorable outlet for much livestock for which there was no satisfactory commercial market. The farmers also foresaw increased prices on the part of local buyers who purchased livestock in the drought areas and shipped same north to the regions of greater supplies of feed. The livestock buyers such as 'scalpers' and sales pavilion managers were not very enthusiastic over the program because they realized it would be necessary for them to increase their prices after the government started buying operations."

There were copies of instruction circulars attached to the Final Report, and twelve pictures showing unloading and receiving, inspection and appraisal of cattle condemned and accepted animals.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: R. K. Bliss, State Director  
P. C. Taff, Assistant Director  
Murl McDonald, Assistant Director,  
Ames, Iowa



H. L. Eichling, District Drought Supervisor  
Rex Beresford, District Drought Supervisor

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. J. A. Barger, Inspector in Charge,  
Des Moines, Iowa

Emergency Relief Administration:

W. J. Albers, Director of Commodities  
Distribution, F.S.R.C.



## STATE OF KANSAS

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated February 19th, received February 20, 1935, prepared by State Director H. J. C. Umberger, Manhattan, Kansas.

The first emergency counties were designated about the middle of July 1934 and the last emergency counties were designated early in August 1934, making a total on that day of 105 emergency counties, which included the entire state.

The drought which seared the state of Kansas during 1934 was not of sudden appearance: rainfall in western counties was very limited for three to five years preceding. In June 1934, due to lack of moisture and abnormally high temperatures, the drought became acute and it was found necessary to conserve all possible feeds. Scattered rains greatly improved conditions in the 55 secondary counties; however, by the end of June, conditions became critical. On July 6th, the first counties were designated emergency and on July 21st, the first cattle were bought.

A survey on August 15th, indicated that 36% of the estimated cattle population of 3,600,000 head, as of January 1, 1934, must be removed; in other words, 1,300,000 head could not be cared for under prevailing conditions. The highest estimate made for movement of cattle under the Cattle Purchase Program was 750,000 head, in August 1934.

Spotted rains afforded temporary relief from September 1 to September 20th, in the eastern one-third, and in a small area in the southwestern part of the State. In late September, early frosts ruined the chances for late forage crops in the most distressed counties, and the greatest desire to sell was evident near the middle of October, when the larger range owners had to move their cattle from summer pastures. Cattlemen were frantic at the thought of sacrificing these cattle on an overcrowded market. The winter feed situation was critical; however, thousands of cattle were moved to fall wheat pastures to be maintained until severe weather set in, at which time cattle numbers would necessarily be further reduced and arrangements made with loaning agencies to feed foundation herds until grass. Severe weather would mean increased marketing and high marketing and high mortality.



It is estimated by cattlemen that the 1935 calf crop will only be 40-60% of normal, which in number is 1,200,000 calves, based on a normal percentage of 80%.

The first purchase of cattle was reported to the Regional Office in July 1934 and the buying terminated on or about February 15, 1935.

Transit cattle from Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and other states were represented by the Cattlemen's Association of the respective states, as well as mutual cooperation with the State Association.

Paint brands were used on all native cattle; transit cattle and branded native cattle were identified by the holding brands in lieu of paint marks.

24 Drought Pictures Attached to  
State Director's Report.

Stockyards in Kansas City, Ottawa County, first shipment from Greenwood County, August 29th, and typical scenes at shipping points.

Farmers were very pleased with the appraisals; they appreciated the act of the government in putting on the Cattle Buying Program.

Kansas Corn fields badly burned by continuous high temperature, ranging from 110 to 119 degrees. Ottawa County, August 17th.

Farmers hauling water from Idal Hour Lake in Labette County: approximately 12,000 gallons a day were hauled for stock and domestic purposes - a distance from eight to ten miles.

Copies of all Administrative Rulings, Instruction Circulars, D. R. Cattle Letters, Book Material, etc.

The attitude of stockmen was extremely good: Livestock owners looked upon this as both a relief program and also as an opportunity to reduce their herds by "culling" the inferior animals. Another factor of importance was that if the cattle had not been offered to the government, their receipts in the terminal markets would have been heavy: Market prices would have suffered accordingly, and an embargo on cattle would have been disastrous to the



market. In spite of the Drought Purchase Program, there were thousands of head that had to be liquidated on terminal markets which tended to keep the price very low.

About 325,000 head of transient cattle were pastured in Kansas from Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and other states; these cattle were included in the quota of the county. Due consideration was given the owners and managers of these transient cattle and in lieu of the paint brands which would require added expense, time and inconvenience, the holding brand was used. As many as a trainload would be loaded at a single point and the owners of these cattle were very appreciative of the plan, as in many cases of thousands of these animals would have been sacrificed through starvation or moved on the terminal markets, had the government been unable to receive them.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: H. Umberger, State Director  
Manhattan, Kansas  
J. J. Mexley and Howard Jackson  
Assistant Directors----Manhattan, Kansas

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. N. L. Townsend, Veterinarian in Charge  
Topeka, Kansas

The Kansas Livestock Association: State Livestock Sanitary Board

F. E. R. A.: John T. Stutz, Topeka, Kansas, Administrator.



## STATE OF LOUISIANA

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated June 22, 1935, received June 24th, 1935, prepared by J. W. Bateman, State Director, and E. W. Neasham, Assistant Director, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The first emergency counties were designated August 22, 1934, and the last emergency counties, on February 14, 1935, making a total of sixteen primary emergency drought counties in the State.

"The drought situation in Louisiana culminated at the end of the growing season in 1934, with all of the Northwestern Section of the State involved. The most acute of these parishes was found to be as follows:

Bienville	Claiborne	Red River
Bossier	DeSoto	Union
Caldwell	Jackson	Webster
Caddo	Lincoln	Winn
	Ouachita	

"On realizing the necessity for some assistance to these areas, W. T. Cobb, Agent in Animal Husbandry, made a preliminary survey during the first week of August, just prior to the inclusion of these parishes in the primary drought stricken area. Most of his contacts were made with County Agents who were asked to contact various individuals and get a picture of the situation. The result of this survey was embodied in a series of reports from the County Agent and are on file in this office. It suffices to say that the situation in all the parishes contacted showed crop damage ranging from 50% to the cotton crop, which is the main cash commodity, to as high as 100% for feeds, food and garden crops in all of the area surveyed.

"Contacts were made with the County Agents of Union Parish, Winn, Jackson, Ouachita, Bienville, DeSoto, Caddo, Natchitoches, Red River, Claiborne and Lincoln.

"The returns from this survey very clearly showed an almost total lack of available pasture and feed crop to carry anything like the normal number of livestock through a winter.



This acute condition was found accentuated by the fact that the area concerned had suffered droughts of a severe nature in all of the past four years. DeSoto, in particular, experienced its fifth drought year. This condition, of course, had caused the elimination of all surplus feeds.

"Excessive rainfall in the early part of the year of a torrential nature also had the tendency to set back farmers to a rather late date and so packed the soil that a reserve of moisture was not stored. Also, the actual rainfall in figures up to and including March were not only sufficient but excessive. The stringency of farm conditions in this area as in other farm sections prior to the result of the effects of Triple A Relief Program also had its bearing on the need for the emergency drought relief program."

The first purchase of cattle was reported to the Regional Office on September 17, 1934, and the buying terminated on February 1, 1935.

"The attitude of stockmen toward the proposed program was favorable from the beginning as they knew they could not carry through the drought and the winter the number of cattle that they had on their places and were very anxious to dispose of some of these cattle so that they might get money to carry the remainder of the cattle through the winter safely.

"As to the cooperation of the A.A.A. Administrators, as far as we were concerned, we appreciated exceedingly the fine cooperation of Colonel Philip Murphy and Mr. Harry Petrie. Their orders were at all times plain and they undoubtedly could not have done a better job in assisting us to carry out our part of the program had they been here in the State. The Field Audit Office in Chicago, Mr. M. C. McIntosh, in Charge, was exceedingly prompt in returning checks to the State, and in many instances checks were returned within six days after the time they left the county office. There has been nothing but praise from County Directors and producers about the way the Chicago Audit Office has handled their end of the business."

There were copies of Administrative Rulings, Instruction Circulars, and five pictures showing drought cattle, attached to the Final Report.



PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: J. W. Bateman, State Director  
E. W. Neasham, Assistant State Director  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
W. T. Cobb, State Field Supervisor

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. W. A. McDonald, Inspector in Charge  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Emergency Relief Administration:  
Mr. H. M. Gallagher, Director

State Officials



STATE OF MINNESOTA

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated February 1, 1935, received February 26, 1935, prepared by Paul E. Miller and Frank J. Brown, State Directors, St. Paul, Minnesota.

There are eighty-seven counties in the State of which sixty-eight were designated emergency and fourteen secondary, or a total of eighty-two counties. The first designation was made on June 2, 1934.

The drought of 1934 was preceded by several years of below normal rainfall throughout the west central part of the State. There was a very short crop and almost a crop failure in many of these counties in 1933. Relief was dispensed in large measure during the winter of 1933 in the form of both subsistence for human needs and for livestock feed. Most producers managed to retain their livestock herds, but as the spring of 1934 approached, it was evident that early pasture would be urgently needed if the average farmer was to pull through without losing some of his livestock from starvation or emaciation.

The expected spring rains did not come. During April crops were seeded in the dust. It was a difficult month for livestock, as relief feed supplies were practically exhausted. Early in May when grass should normally begin to furnish pasture, it had made no growth of any kind. Along roadsides and ditches where the scant winter snow had furnished a small amount of moisture, was the only green vegetation that was visible. Everywhere cattle were being herded along the roadsides. The dust storms during the month of May set an all-time record for intensity. At times the atmosphere was black as night. This condition continued for several days and the dust from these dirt storms from Minnesota and the Dakotas was carried as far east as the national capitol. Reports of livestock dying were being received from all of these counties. Urgent and immediate action was required to prevent a catastrophe.

Throughout approximately twelve counties, the cattle herds in Minnesota have been reduced to a bare subsistence basis, with an average of only a few animals per farm. In approximately twenty more counties, the herds have been substantially reduced. In the remaining emergency counties, while there has been a



shrinkage in cattle holdings, the herds have not been seriously damaged. The herds of cattle on the average western Minnesota farm were the result of several years of selection, breeding and improvement through the purchase of improved sires, membership in cow testing associations, and other improved agencies. They had largely been developed through the period of high cattle prices and represented a substantial investment on the part of the average farmer. The drought wrecked thousands of herds that had been thus developed. While the government purchase program paid the farmer considerably more than what he could have received for his cattle on the open market, it could not in any substantial way repay the investment that he had made in his herd of cattle. I recall a producer who had developed a splendid herd of Holstein cattle. He had started in 1917 with a foundation of eight high producing grade cows. Later a few pure bred cattle had been added. He had always paid substantial prices for pure bred sires. Two successive years of drought had forced him to dispose of almost the entire herd. Today he has only a few subsistence cows. It will be many years before he can re-establish himself on the former basis. His case is typical of thousands of western Minnesota farmers.

The reduction in cattle numbers in Minnesota is difficult to estimate. The State census for January 1, 1934 gave 2,495,000 cattle in the State. During the year over 250,000 were sold on government account through the drought purchase program. How many more have been sold that would have otherwise been retained on the farms is only an estimate, but the disease eradication program and forced selling through commercial channels will probably bring the number of cattle in Minnesota at the present time to somewhere near the total of 2,014,800 head. It will be necessary to restock thousands of farms in the west central part of Minnesota with cattle when normal crop conditions return, and other more favored sections of the State should be in a position to supply these needs. The effect of the drought on the cattle industry in Minnesota does not stop with the cattle that have been removed. Those remaining on farms in some 30 or 40 counties are in an underfed and undernourished condition. It is doubtful whether the young stock that have been retained will ever develop into productive animals that will be profitable to retain in the herd. It is also apparent that the calf crop of 1935 will be far short of normal and that there will be a high death loss. It is probably that substantial numbers of cattle that have been retained on farms will never be profitable productive units again, and eventually will be disposed of for this reason.



While the effects of the drought have been ruinous to many thousands of farmers in severely affected areas, the result on the industry as a whole will in time be beneficial. For the immediate future, at least, the problem of a surplus of cattle has been eliminated. Better markets for those remaining should be available. While the farmers appreciate the assistance given to them by the government during the past year, they trust that it will not be necessary to look forward to a similar program in the future. The outlook for 1935 is more promising. Rains have been quite general and with a normal crop in 1935 and the accumulation of feed reserves, the Minnesota farmer expects to get off the relief roll and once again make his farming business a self-sustaining enterprise.

It is felt that the renewal of the program has been very beneficial, the purchase by commercial buyers was stimulated, and caused farmers to arrive at a definite decision to sell at the time when this decision was most needed.

The first purchase of cattle was made on June 6, 1934 and the buying terminated on February 1, 1935.

An outline of procedure for selling cattle through Drought Relief Service, copies of all forms used, copies of instructional letters issued by the State Emergency Relief Administration and by the Bureau of Animal Industry, were attached to the Final Report of the State Director.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: Paul E. Miller, State Director  
Frank J. Brown, State Director  
W. B. Silcox, Assistant Director  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. W. J. Fretz, Veterinarian in Charge,  
St. Paul, Minnesota

State Emergency Relief Administration:  
E. F. Mattson, Director  
Division of Drought Relief  
St. Paul, Minnesota



## STATE OF MISSOURI

Excerpts, statistics, and data are taken from the Official Final Report of the Cattle Program dated March 25, 1935, received March 28, 1935, submitted by State Director R. R. Thomasson, Columbia, Missouri.

The summer of 1934 climaxed a four-year period of subnormal rainfall in the State of Missouri. The moisture deficiency became increasingly acute throughout this period. The abnormally dry and open winter of 1933-34 left the soil in the greater part of the State without any available reserve moisture with which to produce crops during the following season.

The dry winter followed by a still drier spring, cut the yield of early pasture and hay crop to less than 50 per cent of normal. This condition did permit an early and satisfactory preparation of the soil for corn; and during the first month or six weeks of the corn-growing season, prospects looked unusually favorable, except for the increasing moisture deficiency.

Although the reserve moisture in the soil and the volume of run-off in streams and springs were decidedly below normal, to the casual onlooker there was no serious threat of drought in Missouri until the latter part of June or early July.

Pastures had failed earlier than usual, and a majority of producers had been compelled to supplement the short supply of grass by feeding a part or all of their early hay crop.

The month of July started with unseasonably warm weather and as the days passed, heat-record after heat-record for this section of the country was broken; so were the records for deficiency in rainfall. The drought became a menace overnight. It affected not only a corner of the State or a small area in the center of the State, but extended from one end of the State to the other.

Water supplies began to disappear and this became the first acute problem in connection with the drought, since in many sections water, rather than feed supplies, became the limiting factor in maintaining the livestock numbers.

On June 12, several counties in the State had been designated as "secondary drought area"; on the seventeenth of



July, the first group of counties in Missouri were designated as "primary drought area", in which the emergency cattle buying program could be started. By August 1st, 110 of Missouri's 114 counties were in the primary drought area. The only counties excepted were Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid and Pemiscot - all of which lie in the extreme southeastern corner of the State.

The abnormally hot weather continued throughout July and the greater part of August in all of the drought counties. Except for a very small number of light showers covering a very limited area, there was no rainfall in the State during this period.

By mid-August all hope of a corn crop or any other crop had been abandoned in Missouri's drought counties. Most of the corn was cut by September 1, and many of the corn fields prepared for the seeding of winter wheat or barley.

Between the latter part of August and the first of October, most of the drought area received sufficient rains to sprout these small grains and to give them a good start. Sufficient quantities of rain continued to fall to keep these small grains growing and providing temporary pasture for livestock producers. An unusually favorable fall permitted extensive utilization of these pastures and relieved the pressure on the inadequate supplies of cured roughages.

This favorable late growing season also relieved the pressure on cattle sales, so that a much less use was made of the market outlet provided by the Agricultural Drought Service.

Lack of water and feed, as previously stated, necessitated the movement of a large number of cattle in Missouri during the latter part of July and August. Considerable pressure had been brought to bear upon the Agricultural Extension Service by producers before any Missouri counties were included in the primary drought area.

Reports were received from nearly every county to the effect that some producers were dependent upon the leaves of trees and bushes as a source of feed for their cattle. It was impossible to drive any distance over any of the roads in Missouri without meeting producers who were hauling water for their stock. In some sections cattle were being driven as much as ten miles to water and were becoming too footsore to continue to travel between feed and the water.



In arranging for the development of the County Cattle Buying Program, the Agricultural Drought Service had three primary objectives in view: First, to relieve the pressure brought on cattle producers by lack of water and feed; second, to provide a setup which would permit, under local supervision, the administration of the program in the county in as democratic a manner as possible; and third, to administer the program as economically as possible under the circumstances.

The plan recommended at the district conferences was as follows: Cattle purchases in each county were to be under the direction of the County Drought Director who would be assisted by a County Drought Committee, composed of three to five livestock producers of that county. The County Drought Committee was given the responsibility of determining the eligibility of producers to sell drought cattle, of investigating alleged illegal sales, and of administering other minor phases of the program.

The emergency cattle buying program apparently met with the wholehearted approval of the livestock interests and organizations of the State, although none of these groups had an active part in the administration of the program. Contacts with the National Livestock Committee of Twenty-five through the Missouri representative of this committee, J. Blaine Shaum, were maintained at all times.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: R. R. Thomasson, State Director  
Columbia, Missouri  
J. E. Crosby, Jr., Assistant Director  
Columbia, Missouri

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. Ralph Graham, Inspector in Charge  
Jefferson City, Mo.

Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission:  
Wallace Crossley, Administrator

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation:  
H. A. Buehler and Wm. Gammon

W. T. Angle, Director of Feed and Livestock.



The most enjoyable and satisfactory relationships were had with the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission officials and the representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. No other organizations or officials were concerned with this program. There was no brand problem. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is in the hands of the Agricultural Extension Service which also administered the cattle buying program and the same men handled both programs. No state livestock producers' association took an active part in this movement.



## STATE OF MONTANA

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated and received in three sections:

Section 1 - Dated December 20, 1934  
Received February 7, 1935

Section 2 - Dated February 19, 1935  
Received February 21, 1935

Section 3 - Dated February 20, 1935  
Received February 25, 1935

all prepared by State Director, J. C. Taylor, Bozeman, Montana.

There are fifty-six counties in the State, of which thirty-eight were designated emergency counties, the first designation being made on June 2, 1934, and the last on October 14, 1934. Buying of cattle started in mid-June in the original ten emergency counties, and was concluded on January 14, 1935.

The "cattle business" did not "hit the rocks" until 1931, largely owing to the low cattle numbers nationally when the crash of depression occurred. However, from 1931 onward cattlemen every where held stock closely awaiting a recovery of market strength. Marketings of total cattle were subnormal; Steers were liquidated as they were the higher value animals; she-stuff was held; cattle numbers rose rapidly; ranges became heavily overstocked; sheep suffered from increased competition for grass.

Recent years have seen a marked swing in Montana range counties, those with the most of the cattle, from "big" steer production to the marketing of younger animals. Cows, calves and yearlings cannot stand the hardship of two and three year-old steers. The "cow and calf basis" is more vulnerable to adverse feed and water conditions than operations featuring mature steers.

Livestock operators were in no position generally to borrow funds for lease of range and/or purchase of hay in other regions with more feed. Liquidation was the only "out" for most.



Cattle credit was at a much lower ebb than that available to sheepmen.

Even with credit available to an appreciable number, the more experienced and successful livestock operators held almost without exception that either buying of feed to be shipped in from other sections, or moving stock to such feed, was an invitation to financial disaster. The advocates of moving stock to feed generally had never operated a cattle or sheep spread.

It is the opinion of livestock operators, generally over the 28-county area, that grasshoppers did damage roughly comparable to that caused by adverse weather conditions. Grasshopper damage was wide-spread and over considerable areas, very heavy. Southeastern Montana suffered most from this pest.

The major cause of the disaster was shortage of moisture: The two-fold effect was feed shortage within reach of water, and shortage of water within reach of grass.

Cattle and sheep suffered about to the same extent. Cattle can graze farther from water, while sheep graze farther "into the ground" what little grass is available and can live on plants inedible to cattle.

In the "Miles City area" (roughly a circle with a radius of 100 miles with Miles City at the center) the range did not become green in the spring. The grain crop failed - 80 bushels total being the entire wheat crop of Custer County. Very little hay was grown; by June scores of cattlemen had their stock on hay meadows; by July "never failing" water holes were drying up, the cottonwood trees were being cut down along creeks to keep cattle and sheep alive; by August 1st, the death rate of cattle and sheep was appreciable. Not only did grain and hay crops fail, virtually no fall feed was produced, and "old hay" was fed to sheep as early as July. This area temporarily was a desert in the truest sense of the word.

There have been other drought seasons, as indicated by Table 1 on page 4, but during 1934, occurred the worst drought in the history of the northern great plains "cow country". Even summer and fall losses would have been appalling without the emergency purchase program.



A feature of the drought not generally appreciated outside the immediate area of distress is that of cumulative shortage over a period of years. Graph I depicts a cumulative drought dating back to and including 1924. The five year period of 1930-34 had less than 7/10 of the 50 year normal precipitation of 13.79 inches annually. Only one of these years was to or over normal, 1932 with 15.03 inches.

There is attached to the State Director's Final Report, statistics on the purchase of cattle in Montana, exhibits showing information and instructions sent out relative to the Cattle Purchase Program, and a statement of the general procedure followed in the counties.

Also Graph I, page 12, Volume I, Precipitation Calendar Years, 1878-1934.

Colored maps showing drought area.

Graph II, cattle purchase weekly, maximum temperature daily.

Graph III, cattle market during drought; emergency prices; receipts commercial cattle 1933-1934; government cattle on 12 public markets, July, August, September and October.

Volume 3, page 2, colored state map showing emergency drought counties.

Tables showing age classification of cattle, administration costs covering both cattle and sheep, ratio of cattle purchase to total cattle, as of January 1, 1934, page 21.

At the beginning of the program stockmen in a number of counties were critical of the program and procedure, but as conditions continued to decline, the movement of cattle increased, and the stockmen became more concerned about the movement of their cattle rather than criticism of the program. As the program progressed, stockmen became well satisfied generally with the plan used and many of them expressed themselves as being entirely satisfied with the assistance that was given them by the Federal Government.

The State Brand Inspection division passed upon brands as cattle were loaded, in exact accordance with commercial practice and legal requirements.



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PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: J. C. Taylor, State Director,  
Bozeman, Montana  
Paul Carpenter and Willard Lamphere  
Assistant Directors--Miles City, Montana

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. J. W. Murdoch, Veterinarian in Charge,  
Helena, Montana

Montana Stock Growers' Association:  
Julian Terrett, President

Montana Livestock Sanitary Board

State Brand Inspection Board:  
W. E. Sutter, Chief, Miles City, Montana

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation:  
T. R. Schoenborn, Technical Advisor.



## STATE OF NEBRASKA

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the official report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated July 5, 1934, to January 25, 1935, received March 20, 1935, which was submitted by State Director H. J. Gramlich, Lincoln, Nebraska.

A very dry spring was experienced, all old hay had been utilized, pastures were exceedingly poor, and prospects for a small grain crop and early hay crops were not at all encouraging.

On June 1st, Nebraska had quite a number of counties which had been set up as secondary drought areas, but no emergency areas. Conditions kept going from bad to worse over most of the State as the month of June progressed. About June 20th, the first request was made to have Nebraska counties set up as emergency, in order that surplus cattle which were without pasture or feed might be purchased.

No cattle were purchased in the State until July 5th. Drizzles and light rains occurring every few days tended to keep up the spirits of the cattle owners during the last ten days of June. Corn prospects were quite favorable in many sections at this time. Fields were free from weeds, the stand was good, and even on July 1st, the official corn crop estimate called for 189 million bushels, which, had it materialized, would have approximated well up to a normal production. The progress of the drought over the great State of Nebraska was much like the development of a cancer. It made terrible inroads into all parts of the State and about July 20th, the official forecaster at Chicago, predicted that Nebraska would produce a crop of but 80 million bushels of corn. By August 1st, A. E. Anderson, Federal Crop Statistician for Nebraska, marked our growing crop as capable of producing 53 million bushels. The hot winds of the week end of August 6th and 7th made terrific inroads into the comparatively good-looking corn of northeast Nebraska, and in the short span of three days, lowered the estimate from 53 million bushels to less than half that amount.

At the same time the intense heat was ruining the Nebraska corn crop, pastures were cooking, and grass which normally is available in large quantities, was almost a luxury. Cattle which ordinarily shed their winter coat on the luscious May and early June grass, went through the summer on the comparatively dry feed they could find.



Cooler weather and some rainfall during late August and early September brought temporary relief. Pastures picked up the thistles and other vegetation could be found in previously bare fields. Farmers became hopeful that a wet fall might be experienced; however, with the return of hot, dry weather and continued limited feed prospects, they again called for help in disposing of their animals.

The winter for the most part was open. Cold weather and heavy snows over parts of the State during December necessitated the sale of more cattle to the government. January was comparatively mild and farmers and ranchmen, with the aid of government feed loans, seemingly experienced little difficulty in caring for the livestock remaining on their farms.

The first emergency counties were designated June 30, 1934, and the last emergency counties were designated October 13, 1934, making a total of 93 emergency counties which constituted the entire State.

All appraisals were made at the shipping point by a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In all cases, he was a man who had had experience in testing cattle for tuberculosis and consequently one familiar with the appraising of cattle.

In forty-six counties in the western section of the State, all range cattle are branded with a hot iron and are ear-marked to designate ownership. In these counties, brand inspection was necessary. In the remaining eastern counties where cattle belonging to individuals or firms were not so branded, brand inspection was not required.

In the main, farmers, stockmen and range cattlemen thought well of the cattle buying program. Some at first were reluctant to participate, not wishing to be obligated to take part in possible future reduction programs. As the drought increased and feed shortages became more acute, producers were grateful for this means of disposing of their surplus stock. The farmer-stockman took advantage of the program to cull his herds. This fact within itself was worth the entire cost of the program, because a large per cent of the cattle taken out through the government buying program was of the undesirable kind. Many inferior beef cattle and milk cows were disposed of at a price far in excess of what these cattle would have brought had they been sold in any other manner.



In some instances, lienholders attempted to force producers to turn both purchase and benefit payments to them. Most of these cases were the result of misunderstandings on the part of some of the parties concerned. A few letters submitted to the state office by the county offices describing these cases are attached to the original report of the State Director.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: H. J. Gramlich, State Director  
W. W. Derrick, Assistant Director  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
Four District Drought Directors.

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. A. H. Francis, Inspector in Charge  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
Dr. Neil Plank, Assistant Inspector  
In Charge

Nebraska Stockgrowers' Association  
Farmers' Union  
Farm Bureau  
Farmers' Equity  
Grange  
Railroads

Federal Emergency Relief Administration:  
Roland Haynes, Director

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation:  
L. A. White, Assistant Director.



## STATE OF NEVADA

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated January 15th, received February 25, 1935, prepared by Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant State Director, Reno, Nevada.

The first emergency counties were designated early in June, and the last on June 23, 1934. The total number of counties in the State are seventeen, all of which were designated emergency counties.

Sections within the State of Nevada underwent one of the worst droughts in history during the year 1934. The central portion of the State was hardest hit of any area, with the following counties suffering most severely: White Pine, Nye, Eureka, Lander, Elko, Humboldt and Northern Lincoln.

The stockmen of this area realized the endangering effects early in May, as at this time springs and streams, providing water for stock and irrigation, began drying up. There was not a sufficient amount of moisture during the spring months, with which to start forage crops growing below an elevation of approximately 7,000. Due to extreme drought conditions, the higher elevations, which usually are utilized by livestock during the months of July and August, necessarily had to be grazed during May and June.

The region remained dry with no growth of forage up until August when cloudbursts and torrential storms were spotted over sections of the district, bringing temporary relief. These spotted storms did not supply sufficient feed with which to maintain foundation herds of livestock which remained. It was, therefore, necessary for ranchers engaged in the livestock business to plan a supplemental feeding operation during the coming winter months.

On account of the above mentioned drought condition beginning in the spring, a number of the sheep growers in the district naturally had to lamb their ewes on alfalfa fields and meadow lands. The National Forest Officials cooperated with the growers who did not have meadow lands to lamb on, by permitting them to enter the forests and lamb on higher elevations. By June 1st, meadow lands above referred to, and the higher altitudes within the National Forests and on public domain, were grazed to such an extent that it was necessary to begin moving livestock to other pastures. Twenty-three thousand ewes, with their lambs, and 1,570 head of cattle were shipped from White Pine County, and 11,200 head of ewes, with their



lambs from Eureka County were moved to pastures in northern Nevada, the Western Slope in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and California. Some livestock were moved from Lander County into the Fallon farming district.

Due to the extreme hot weather, and scarcity of feed and water on the trails, it was impossible to move cattle or sheep from southern and central Nye County. On the summer ranges in Nye County, it was necessary to "split" summer bands of sheep, numbering approximately 1,200, into three bands, in order that sufficient water might be had around diminishing water holes.

The irrigated valleys in western Nevada suffered a twenty-five per cent reduction in the harvested hay crop, while pasture lands were far below their normal carrying capacity. Hay producing lands lying along the Humboldt River yielded but 25 per cent to 50 per cent of their normal turn off. In that area, cattle are now being maintained upon hay which has been held over from previous years. In the event that another drought should occur within the immediate future, there would be no available surpluses upon which the cattle and sheep men could depend, and they would be forced to move their stock into other feeding areas. The ranges in Lincoln and Clark Counties were badly burned due to the severe heat and dry conditions, but the irrigated valleys suffered only slightly as they obtain their water supply from year around springs, the flow of which was diminished only to a light extent. Water development carried on by the FERA, greatly benefited range areas wherein this work was done, making feed available that could not otherwise have been used.

The only area in the State that did not suffer from drought to an appreciable extent was in Douglas County, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This area had the good fortune of having summer rains which continually brought new growth to wild grasses and browse.

Copies of all memoranda, instructions to cooperating agencies, form letters and working policies that were used during the entire program have been assembled, bound and made a part of the Nevada report.

The stockmen throughout the State were favorably impressed with the aims of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in setting forth a relief measure of this sort. During the entire purchasing period, producers cooperated with all agencies involved and accepted the appraised value of their stock, without any objective criticism.



Many realized and appreciated the fact that if emergency measures were not adopted there would be heavy death losses upon the summer ranges, followed by a destructive feed shortage during the oncoming winter months.

All cattle were appraised by local individuals, all of whom were familiar with the brands used within their territory. In addition to this, the receiving agent was also a local man equally familiar with the brands. This being the case, a double check was had upon all government purchased cattle.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: Cecil W. Creel, State Director  
Drought Relief Service  
Thomas E. Buckman )  
Lewis E. Cline ) Assistant Directors  
Verner E. Scott ) Reno, Nevada

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. R. A. Given, Inspector in Charge.

Work in connection with the drought program came under the Livestock Department of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and County Livestock Departments of County Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau organization took an active interest in the program and did all possible to carry this work to completion. Credit should be given George Ogilvie, Chairman of the Livestock Department of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and J. D. Yeager, President of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, for the administrative assistance rendered in behalf of the program.



## STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated April 11, 1935, received April 22, 1935, prepared by W. L. Elser, State Director, and W. L. Black, Assistant Director, Columbia, Missouri.

The first emergency counties were designated June 6, 1934, and the last emergency counties, on August 16, 1934, the entire State being designated emergency drought area, there being thirty-one counties in all.

"At the beginning of the Drought Relief Program in New Mexico only four counties were designated as primary drought area. Those counties were Union, Harding, Quay and the north half of Curry. We immediately made application for the entire State to be declared as primary area. However, this was not done at that time, but shortly following the original designation additional counties were declared primary areas about as fast as the organization work could be performed, so that by the end of July all counties with the exception of McKinley, San Juan, Taos and Rio Arriba, had been designated, these counties coming in at a later date. During all of this time, the drought was steadily becoming more severe, with the result that large numbers of cattle were dying daily, especially in the eastern half of the State. Throughout the whole program conditions were much worse on the eastern side of the State than they were on the western. The fact that many of the animals in the western part of the State were running on United States Forest Reserves rendered their situation much less serious, as grazing had been limited on the forest for the past several years to such an extent that the forest ranges were, on the average, in much better condition irrespective of drought conditions, than were those in other parts of the State.

"In the latter part of November rains occurred over a considerable portion of the State, resulting in a great many of the cattlemen cancelling their applications to sell cattle to the Agricultural Drought Service, because they believed that range conditions would improve sufficiently so that they would be enabled to carry these animals through the year. Their hopes were short lived, however, as in the major portion of the State these rains were followed by killing frosts so that within thirty days following the rain, most of the ranges were in much worse condition than they would have been had no rain occurred. This was largely



due to the fact that the moisture resulted in growth of the grass and weeds, so that the vegetation was very delicate and much more easily killed by the frost than it would have been had this growth period not occurred.

"At the close of the program on January 15, 1935, some moisture had been experienced over most of the State, and the southwestern corner of the State had received enough until the ranges were probably 75 per cent of normal. In the western side of the State, so much of the vegetation was actually killed that regardless of how much rain occurs, the ranges will not reach a normal state for several years, and some of them will probably never - without assistance by means of revegetation projects - reach the carrying capacity they had before the drought occurred. The dying of the vegetation has caused the ranges to suffer greatly from wind erosion, the result being that large areas have all of the top soil blown away. It is our opinion that any vegetation which may occupy this land, will be of a much more inferior quality than the natural range grasses that were present on this land prior to the drought.

"In the southwest quarter of this State were faced with a rather paradoxical situation in that many ranchmen had rather adequate supplies of grass and were leasing pasture to people from the most severe drought areas, while at the same time their near neighbors were absolutely without grass. We did all that we could to discourage movement of cattle into these areas, but it developed into a proposition of the range being sold to the highest bidder, so that our efforts were not very successful. It caused a great deal of difficulty in our office, and much dissatisfaction, upon the part of ranchmen in the southwest district. It was rather difficult for us to live up to the regulations which provided that purchases should be made in the worst drought areas first and that ranchmen who had a possibility of obtaining relief through other agencies should not be considered until the most severe drought areas were cared for in an adequate manner. Each of the three southwest counties were allotted considerable more money than the statistics from a county standpoint indicated they should have received. However, we knew that many people in those counties would lose the entire herd unless such allotments were made. Inasmuch as every county in the State returned funds that had been allotted, we feel that the actual needs of all the ranchmen were thoroughly cared for with the exception that a better job could have been done had we had sufficient funds so that it would not have been necessary to ever place the counties on a reduced cash allotment basis.



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"The FERA men were notified as to the number of animals and the dates at which they would arrive at the shipping points, so that arrangements could be made for cars. A deputy brand inspector was certified as an appraiser, and accompanied each crew. This brand inspector determined the ownership of the animals before any were slaughtered. The regular brand inspector made another inspection at the receiving point, and checked the animals against the records made at the ranch at the time of the original inspection, so that there would not be a possibility of a transfer of animals between the ranch and the shipping point. The regular brand inspectors were carried on the payroll of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board. When the animals were received at the shipping point, the FERA representative checked them against the shipping permit which had been given the owner, and if more animals were delivered than the permit called for, they were cut out and turned back to the owner. If less animals were delivered than the shipping permit called for, the receipt given the County Director showed that fact, so that proper deductions could be made on the voucher. The vouchers were not made out until the FERA receipts and brand inspectors' receipts, together with the U. S. BAI classification sheets, had been turned over to the County Director."

The first purchase of cattle was reported to the Regional Office on July 2, 1934, and the buying terminated on January 15, 1935.

"The attitude of the stockmen to the program was that they held back where ever it was at all possible permitting the dairymen to dispose of their animals first. The attitude of the stockmen has been to sell just as few of their animals as possible, rather than to attempt to sell out to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under this program. When the stockmen did engage in the program, however, their attitude on the whole has been to cooperate in every way possible, finding just as little fault as possible with the administration of the program."

There were copies of the Administrative Rulings, Instruction Circulars, and thirty-six pictures showing drought conditions and drought cattle throughout the State, attached to the final report.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization:	Dr. H. L. Kent	)	
	W. L. Elser	)	State Directors
	W. L. Black		Assistant Director
			State College, N. M.



Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. F. L. Schneider, Inspector in Charge  
Albuquerque, N. M.

Emergency Relief Administration:

Miss Margaret Reeves, Administrator  
Santa Fe, N. M.

New Mexico Cattle Growers' Assn.,

Lee M. Evans, President  
Albuquerque, N. M.

New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board:

Dr. W. A. Naylor, Secretary  
Albuquerque, N. M.

State Stock Growers' Association

Public Health Service of State of New Mexico



## STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated February 4, 1936, prepared by A. J. Dexter, Assistant State Drought Relief Director of Fargo, North Dakota.

The first emergency counties were designated on May 23, 1934, and the last were designated on June 4, 1934. The total number of counties in the State are 53, all of which were designated emergency counties.

The first purchase was made on June 4, 1934, and the last on January 17, 1935.

It is quite probable drought conditions in North Dakota in the early spring of 1934 had as much influence, if not more, with the final decision made by the Government officials at Washington to inaugurate a Drought Cattle Purchase Program than conditions in any other State. During the latter part of April and early May a continual stream of reports came in from counties throughout North Dakota, telling of the desperate plight farmers were in as a result of the drought. There was no spring pastures at all, winter feed had been exhausted, and prospects of producing sufficient feed for the coming winter were the poorest on record. Certain counties such as Sargent, Emmons, Grant, Burke, and Renville cited instances of cattle actually perishing from lack of feed or water, and practically every county reported that if drought conditions continued, losses would be extremely heavy. Dust storms enveloped the State, day after day, and week after week.

A widespread and insistent demand arose throughout the State for governmental aid in this drought emergency. Just what form this aid should take was not clear, but it was known for a certainty that thousands of cattle in North Dakota would have to be moved somewhere to prevent their dying on farmers' hands. A large surplus of cattle was in farmers' hands, due to the poor prices which had prevailed on cattle for three years. The size of this surplus aggravated the situation.

Shipping in of feed was out of the question because the amount of feed needed was not available in any nearby State and, furthermore, the prospects for raising any feed to carry the livestock through the winter of 1934-35 were far from bright;



thus, even though the livestock might be saved temporarily by feed obtained elsewhere, this solution did not seem practical to anyone. It was deemed impossible to get in feed in time anyway to relieve the situation.

Shipping the distressed livestock through ordinary market channels was absolutely out of the question because livestock prices prevailing on the thin cattle which might be shipped would, in a great many instances, fail to bring returns to even pay transportation costs. A flood of these drought cattle through regular channels would further depress prices to a point where transportation and selling costs would total more than the cattle would bring.

When the Government announced the Drought Cattle Purchase Program, it was universally received throughout North Dakota with expressions of approval and satisfaction although, of course, there was some disappointment in the scale of purchase prices decided upon. As the season progressed and the purchase program got under way, these expressions of disapproval soon passed because, with the continued severity of the drought manifesting itself more clearly week by week, the realization came that it was better to get something for the cattle than to have them perish on their hands with no financial return whatsoever.

The feed crop of 1934 turned out even more disastrously than was anticipated during the dark days of April and May. Except for a few isolated spots in the State, there was no break in the drought through the summer or fall. The entire landscape in Emmons County, for instance, remained as bare as a cement road throughout the season. It is doubtful whether even twenty-five tons of feed were produced in that entire county. The problem of finding sufficient feed to maintain a few milch cows and the semblance of a foundation herd became most acute.

So much for the conditions prevailing prior to and after the Drought Cattle Purchase Program begun. Even today when memories of the tragic conditions prevailing early in the spring of 1934 might naturally be somewhat dimmed, you will hardly find a single person throughout North Dakota who will not admit that, had not the Government purchased the thousands of cattle that were purchased, a calamity would have resulted. It is to the everlasting credit of Government officials that this dire situation was recognized early and then met through immediate action. Too often relief programs are so slow in getting under way that the purpose of which they were initiated is largely



defeated. Inactivity and delay did not characterize the Cattle Purchase Program. Aggressive action and the quick cash payments by the Government for cattle faced with death by starvation won universal approval of all North Dakota people.

The largest concentration and shipment made at any one time was in Williams County when three solid trainloads of drought cattle moved in a single day from Williston, carrying 10,000 cattle.

The largest number of cattle sold was 39,472 head in Stutsman County. The lowest was 1463 in Traill County.

Although only 37,081 cattle were purchased in the reopened purchase program in December, 1934, yet every county in the State sold some cattle in this second program, varying from 98 head in Slope County to 2015 in Dickey.

Appraisal prices gradually increased during the progress of buying, showing that farmers were cutting deeper and deeper into their herds and taking better animals as the summer progressed and the drought continued.

#### RELATIONSHIP WITH COOPERATING AGENCIES

We, at all times, had a harmonious working relationship with all cooperating agencies. The FERA which handled the FSRC activities in North Dakota was represented by Matt Tindall of Bismarck, a very capable and efficient administrator. His direction of shipping activities was well organized and his attitude toward our office could not have been better. I feel sure that, had a less aggressive and capable man held his position, the job of shipping almost a million cattle would never have progressed with so much rapidity and dispatch.

The BAI activities were directed by Dr. H. H. Cohenour and our relationships were of the finest. Never once did Dr. Cohenour assume an attitude of anything but complete cooperation. His staff of inspectors were hard-working, knew their jobs and did not attempt to dictate or change appraisals. The number of inspectors in the State never exceeded 75 or 80, which was a very small force for such a big job. We were handicapped at times by lack of BAI inspectors, but it was impossible for Dr. Cohenour to secure additional men and we made the best of the situation.



Brand inspection was necessary in only a few of the western counties and this was handled by county brand inspectors.

The State Extension officials, consisting of N. D. Gorman, County Agent Leader; and his assistants, Messrs. Haslerud, Lewis, Moore, Gregory, Baker and Challey, assisted through constant contacts with county offices, and helped keep activities uniform and speeded up. Their reports to me of troubles encountered and of conditions in counties were invaluable.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: J. H. Shepperd, State Director, Fargo,  
North Dakota  
A. J. Dexter )  
Dean H. L. Walster ) Assistant Directors,  
Fargo, North Dakota

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. H. E. Cohenour, Inspector in Charge,  
Bismarck, North Dakota

Federal Emergency Relief Administration:  
Matt Tindall, State Administrator, Bismarck,  
North Dakota

State Farmers' Union  
State Commissioner of Agriculture  
Greater North Dakota Association  
North Dakota Livestock Breeders' Association  
Western North Dakota Stockmen's Association  
Breeders' Association  
State Extension Officials and Staff of North Dakota Agricultural  
College.



## STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the report submitted by E. E. Scholl, State Drought Director, Stillwater, Oklahoma, dated February 20th and received February 21, 1935.

The first emergency counties were designated on June 2, 1934, and the last emergency county designation was made on August 4, 1934. There were seventy-seven drought counties which constitute the entire State.

The drought during the summer and fall months of 1934 was without question one of the most severe this State has experienced. The Panhandle counties and counties along the western side of the State were the first to suffer, due to the fact that there had been insufficient rainfall in this section for the past three growing seasons. Sections of Beaver and Cimarron counties had suffered from dust storms earlier in the spring. While they were not as severe as the storms in the spring of 1933, much damage was done to wheat in these two counties. By the latter part of June it was evident that this section of the State would have a very poor chance to produce the amount of feed needed to carry their livestock through the winter of 1934-35.

On July 20th and 21st a survey was made of the counties in the western and southwestern part of the State. At this time this survey was being made, three counties were designated as emergency drought counties, and the buying program had already started. At the completion of this two day survey, Mr. Callendar recommended that twenty-one additional counties be designated as emergency drought counties. Conditions continued to get worse, and in many sections of the State the livestock was in very distressed condition due to the lack of stock water. Ponds were drying up and wells were failing. It was nothing uncommon for stock to be moved four to eight miles a day for water. This condition was quite general over the whole State and even the counties having some feed were suffering from lack of water. Due to this, the remaining fifty-six counties were soon designated as being in the emergency drought area.

The following are statements made by County Directors:

"The summer and fall of 1934 was one of the driest Harper County has ever gone through. The grass and feed crops were very scarce and no prospects for wheat pasture. The condition



became most acute from the middle of August to the middle of September. The feed crops had failed, due to lack of moisture and hot winds which prevailed. In some instances wells had gone dry and all of the creeks and rivers were dry, but in most cases water could be obtained by drilling a well and using a gasoline engine to pump the water. There were no prospects at this time for wheat pasture and consequently the farmers and ranchers of Harper County became uneasy about their livestock interests. We received a little rain in September which sprouted the wheat, but it was not sufficient to encourage the farmers to keep their livestock. \*\*\*\*\*

"Farmers were skeptical about this cattle program and were hesitant about selling their cattle to the government when the program first started. We began with the producer who had expressed his desire to have immediate appraisals." \*\*\*\*\*

"Drought conditions began in Texas County early in 1932 and have gradually grown worse through the three year period. The year of 1932 was not a complete failure, but very short crops, from the standpoint of both feed and wheat. While practically every farmer had some crop, the harvest in most instances did not more than pay expenses of producing the crop. Nineteen hundred thirty-three saw one of the worst droughts and the most wind erosion this section of the country has ever experienced, although in 1933, due to local July rains, a few of the sections of the county did produce sufficient feed crops to carry their livestock through the winter of 1934. Owing to this and the fact that our reserve feed supply was not yet exhausted most of the livestock owners in this county were able to carry their livestock through the winter in very good shape; although in a few instances conditions were rather acute. Nineteen hundred thirty-four was even a worse drought year than 1933, but we did not experience wind erosion to the same extent as we had the year before; however, no forage nor grain was produced in the county to take care of our livestock. Only one territory of five or six sections produced any feed, and due to the fact that all reserve feed supplies were exhausted by this time, the livestock situation became very acute in the early part of the winter. Due to the open winter we have not lost many cattle, but otherwise there would have been thousands of head of cattle perished. We could yet lose thousands of cattle, should we get some severe March or April storms, as practically all the cattle in the county are very thin, and one or two severe storms would weaken them past the point of endurance.

"Our farmers have resorted to every means which they



could think of to attempt to get the majority of their livestock through the winter. Roughage from other sections of the country have been almost prohibitive in price, and many farmers have been unable to procure it, either because they were unable to pay the price, or because they did not get the quantity necessary in order to ship it in. Thousands of tons of Russian thistles were stacked early last fall to be fed this winter and some are getting by in very good shape by supplementing this with other feed, such as cottonseed meal or cake."

Brand inspection was no problem in this state: The only counties having any brand inspection were Osage and Pawnee, due to the fact that some New Mexico and Texas cattle were purchased in these counties.

The stockmen as a whole over the entire State looked upon the Cattle Buying Program as one of the best made available to producers. At the beginning of the program there was some doubt and misunderstanding, but in a very short while the livestock men appreciated the value of it and since that time have expressed a very favorable attitude toward the entire program. Due to the severity of drought conditions, lack of feed and shortage of water, many producers were impatient to move their cattle and at times felt that the program was moving all too slowly. This condition was relieved to quite an extent by the time the buying program was completed.

Pictures attached to the State Director's report were taken in Noble County showing condemned cattle; cattle held for shipment; and distribution of cattle to the Indians; cornfield ruined by drought.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: E. E. Scholl, State Director,  
Stillwater, Oklahoma  
J. M. Ives, Assistant Director  
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. L. J. Allen, Inspector in Charge  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Federal Emergency Relief Administration:  
Jack Treadwell, Commodities Division  
L. White

Crop Reporting Office



## STATE OF OREGON

Excerpts, statistics and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated February 1, 1935, received February 25, 1935. This report was submitted by P. M. Brandt and H. A. Lindgren, Assistant State Directors, and covers the activities during the program from its inception in June, 1934, to February, 1935.

Of the thirty-six counties in Oregon, twelve were designated emergency. The first designation was on June 16, 1934, and the last designation was on August 13, 1934.

From the time of the organization of the Drought Program and as conditions became more and more severe in the respective communities, there was a call for relief from all of the twelve counties, although cattle were purchased in eleven. At first the counties had been placed under the secondary classification, but later it was apparent that a real emergency existed and one by one, counties were reclassified into emergency areas.

A general review of reports given by the various interested agencies attending the conference of various organizations held in Portland, on July 3, 1934, is as follows:

"In general the conditions in the drought areas indicate an almost total lack of water supply, especially in the non-forest areas. Springs and wells of long standing have either dried up entirely or are drying rapidly. Grass on the ranges will be entirely used up from six weeks to two months earlier than usual, and there will be an abnormal period of time during which there will be no proper feed on the ranges. Crop conditions in the affected districts are very poor and considerable hay will of necessity be shipped into the worst districts."

As the season advanced, the condition became more distressed throughout the area making it necessary to move livestock down from the higher ranges and on to fall and winter feed grounds from thirty to forty days earlier than normal. By the first of July many of the water holes and streams were completely dried up. Lack of stock water as well as feed was a serious problem. This



condition continued until later in October when early rains partially relieved distress in certain areas. The outlook at that time was far from encouraging because of the shortage of hay for winter feeding in the area as a whole.

During January, 1935, snowfall in the high mountains was somewhat heavier than for the past two years, but the moisture in the low hill country has not penetrated to a sufficient depth to assure a crop. The wheat farmers of Morrow and Wasco Counties reported that plowing was turning up dry dirt at a depth of four to six inches.

It is necessary under the laws of the State that cattle loaded for shipment be inspected for brands at the loading point. It was the usual custom in the State to include the brand inspector as a committeeman, and as such he took care of the brand inspection at the time that he assisted the Bureau of Animal Industry representative with the appraisals. The State Department of Agriculture under whose jurisdiction brand inspection is carried on in Oregon, gave their heartiest cooperation with all matters pertaining to this phase of the program.

The buying of cattle started on July 18, 1934, and terminated on January 31, 1935.

The stockmen as a whole were interested in the program to the extent of relieving distress and the possible sale of live-stock to reduce numbers sufficiently to enable the feeding of those remaining on the ranches. They felt that this afforded an opportunity for the disposal of animals that because of the drought were unfit to be sold through the regular channels. The stockmen supported the idea further as a means of reducing live-stock numbers in the country.

The officials of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association served in an advisory capacity and were at all times in agreement with the planned procedure carried on in the State. The president of this organization, Herman Oliver, was the Regional Consultant and was also a member of the Committee of Twenty-five.

There was the utmost cooperation between the State Drought Directors and the Denver Office under Harry Petrie, Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section. At all times when there were any difficulties or misunderstandings, there were readily adjusted, and it was the feeling of the State Drought Directors



of Oregon that the success of the entire livestock purchase program was due to the efficient administration through the Denver office. The promptness with which payment was made, did much to create a good feeling on the part of the producers.

PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: William A. Schoenfeld, State Director,  
Corvallis, Oregon.  
P. M. Brandt, Assistant Director,  
Canyon City, Oregon.  
H. A. Lindgren, Assistant Director,  
Corvallis, Oregon.

Bureau of Animal Industry:  
Dr. Sam B. Foster, Inspector in Charge,  
Portland, Oregon.

F. E. R. A.: Elmer R. Goudy, Administrator,  
Portland, Oregon.

Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association  
State Department of Agriculture



## STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated February 28, 1935, received September 16, 1935, prepared by A. M. Eberle, Director of Extension and State Drought Director and Ross D. Davies, County Agent Leader and Assistant Drought Director.

There are sixty-nine counties in the State, all of which were designated emergency counties by June 28, 1934. Cattle were purchased in all counties with the exception of five. The first county designation was made on June 2nd - the last on June 28th.

In 1931, South Dakota was hit by drought and a serious grasshopper scourge. Hot winds in late June and early July completely dried up crops except in the northeast corner of the State. Grasshopper damage was extensive over a considerable area in the central and western part of the State.

In 1932, more rainfall aided in producing a fair crop except in counties bordering Beadle County and in counties along the Missouri river where grasshopper damage was extensive.

Another drought year struck the State in 1933. Feed reserves were depleted in efforts to maintain livestock which were at ruinously low prices. Precipitation was very light in the fall and winter; the winter was one of the most open on record. This drought covered the entire State except in the immediate Black Hills counties. Practically the entire State went into the winter of 1933-34 with the smallest precipitation since records were kept in the State. Dust storms have been prevalent throughout the worst area since 1933.

With no rain to speak of coming in the early spring of 1934, with temperatures in April and May the highest on record, and with hot winds drying up all moisture, crops were dried out before the end of May. Pastures were gone and water supplies were sadly depleted. The high temperatures and hot winds continued through the summer. In five southeastern counties, Union, Clay, Lincoln, Turner, and Minnehaha, local rains relieved the intense drought situation after it was too late for small grain, but in time to produce some corn. This parched condition continued throughout the summer and into the fall. Early frosts in September damaged what little feed crops were raised, such as corn, cane, millet and other sorghums.



Farmers made every effort possible to conserve feed by putting up Russian thistles or other forage. Roadsides were continually pastured for the scant feed available. The fall of 1934 was mild and winter was open until after the holidays. This conserved feed and reduced the number of head of cattle sold in the reopened program.

Large quantities of roughage were bought during the fall of 1934 by the Relief Administration. It was not necessary to use this extensively until after January 1, 1935. Until spring came in 1935, conditions did not look too favorable for much improvement. Abundant rains came during the spring. Much of the grass that was considered dead came back in good shape and prospects were much more encouraging than in either 1933 or 1934.

On November 1, 1934, when buying had been completed, a survey conducted by agents showed 196,693 head of cattle yet to be sold in addition to 871,000 already sold. Also, that there were approximately 1,450,000 cattle on farms November 1.

On December 1, word was received from the Cattle Section of the A.A.A. that an additional \$1,079,000 had been allotted this State for cattle purchases, making the total allotment \$13,585,000. Strict instructions were given that the amount could not be exceeded and the program would have to be complete by January 15. Information obtained from a special questionnaire from agents at district conferences November 27 to 28th, furnished information for establishing county quotas. Arrangements were made with the B.A.I. to assign veterinarians and by the F.S.R.C. to have representatives reappointed. Plans were also outlined with the F.S.R.C. to conduct the buying so that sufficient cattle could be supplied regularly to canning plants in the State.

Strict instructions were given drought committees who were given this responsibility for determining who could sell cattle and how many, that only the most distressed cases in acutely distressed areas would be taken care of. This was because funds were available for purchasing 70,000 head whereas the last previous survey indicated over 150,000 head had to be moved. Drought committees were very conscientious in determining distress based on feed shortage.

It was soon evident after buying started December 10 that the allotment of funds was more than enough. Favorable weather continued throughout December and farmers were making



every effort to hold remaining cattle. The same situation existed in other States and upon assurance from Harry Petrie, Chief, Cattle Section, of additional funds if necessary, the whole State was thrown wide open the last week in December until the end of the program on January 15.

The Cattle Buying Program has made many lasting friends for the AAA among cattle producers and others in South Dakota. Under the capable leadership of Dr. E. W. Sheets, as National Director, and Harry Petrie, Chief, Cattle and Sheep Section, and his staff, which included Dean W. C. Coffee of Minnesota as regional representative, the program was instituted and carried on. Simplified vouchers and other forms, as compared to other A.A.A. programs were used. So called "red tape" was reduced to a minimum and every effort was put forth to take care of emergency.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: A. M. Eberle, State Director, Bookings,  
South Dakota  
Ross D. Davies, Assistant State Director,  
Bookings, South Dakota  
Oscar Mathews, Assistant State Director,  
Bookings, South Dakota  
A. D. Ellison )  
O. J. Weisner )  
Clarence Shanley )  
Gerald Heebink )  
G. S. Weaver )  
Ralph Johnston ) District Extension  
Supervisors

#### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. C. H. Hays, Inspector in Charge, Pierre,  
South Dakota

#### Federal Emergency Relief Administration:

M. A. Kennedy, State Administrator

#### County Emergency Relief Director



## STATE OF TEXAS

Excerpts, statistics, and data taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated February 26th, received February 28th, 1935, prepared by George W. Barnes, Assistant Director, College Station, Texas.

There are two hundred fifty-four counties in Texas, of which two hundred and forty-one were designated drought counties - two hundred thirty-three being emergency and eight, secondary. The first emergency counties were designated on May 30, 1934, and the last designation was made August 27, 1934.

The Panhandle Country of Texas, including the Upper and Lower Plains, the Pecos and the Big Bend Country were extremely dry during 1933. During the winter of 1933-34, winter rainfall in this section was very deficient, and as a result, when the spring of 1934 opened, the stockmen found their feed supply exhausted and not sufficient moisture to bring on range grasses.

During August light rains fell in several sections of the state, but these rains were so localized that they did very little good. These local showers were followed by extreme heat which burned up the grass as soon as it appeared, and the stockmen saw immediately that they would have to face the winter without any range vegetation and they continued to sell their cattle to the Government. No general rains fell until the middle of September. These rains came too late to enable the farmers to produce any forage and did not give the ranges time to grow vegetation sufficient to maintain the cattle during the winter. With the scarcity and high price of feeds the stockmen sold all of the cattle which they figured they could not possibly carry through the winter. Rains fell in the central, eastern and southern part of the State in October, November and December. The western part of the State did not have any rains until the latter part of January and the first part of February, 1935.

The first purchases of cattle in Texas under the Drought Relief Program were made on June 6, 1934, and the last purchases on January 31, 1935.

Eighteen scenes were photographed of the condemned and drought stricken cattle in Swisher County; trailing drought stricken cattle (780 head, Throckmorton County, October 10, 1934); condemned, weak cattle of Throckmorton County; trailing drought cattle for shipment, Grimes County.



All counties in Texas did not require brand inspection and in those counties in which it was required by law, it was handled in the same manner on cattle sold to the government as on cattle sold to private individuals. In counties which were classified as tick counties the producer had to fulfill the laws of the Livestock Sanitary Board and those of the Bureau of Animal Industry in regard to shipping ticky cattle.

The attitude of livestock men toward the Cattle Purchasing Program was indeed favorable. About the largest complaint they registered was that the purchases could not be made fast enough and they could not be the ones who would be able to move their cattle the first day. Many statements relative to the attitude of the stockman have been received in this office and a few of them are quoted:

"The program was a great relief to all producers; expressions heard were, 'I don't know what I would have done if the Government had not bought my cattle, I couldn't hold much longer.'"

"Statements from producers themselves as they receive their checks reflect the following benefits derived from the Cattle Purchasing Program. 'It made what little feed I had and could buy carry what cattle I kept through the winter.' 'That government Cattle Buying Program saved me from going plumb broke.' 'This lets me pay my lienholder a good payment and pay my taxes, too.'"

"Without the Program, considering the extreme drought, it would have been next to impossible to have saved the cattle that were taken up in the program, but with these out of my way most producers have been able to winter their cattle left on hand."

"The producers in Denton County very generally state that the drought Cattle Program proved to be one of the most effective programs the government has entered into for removing burdensome surpluses. They state that it has not only reduced the surplus but that it has brought the direct and immediate relief to the cattlemen in distress."

"The reaction, or rather the cooperation of the producer to the program has been all that the writer could ask. The cooperation of the producers has been wonderful. They have realized the benefits of this program; they are satisfied with it, and they feel that this is one of the greatest services ever rendered to the cattle producers by any government agency."



"There has been no branch of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, considering the amount involved, that has given the real relief, to those most acutely in need, as has the Drought Relief Program."

"A few producers, very few however, hesitated to list cattle to sell because of the agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate in some added features to the adjustment program not defined in the agreement. Before the buying program was complete I knew of no producer who failed to sell on that account, however."

"Livestock producers feel that this Drought Cattle Purchase Program saved them from partially going out of the cattle business. Without this relief, the majority of the cattle purchased would have died and they would not have been able to feed the remainder. Money paid them for these purchases was used in most cases to feed the balance through the fall and winter. In four different sections of the country, they would have lost practically all livestock as water completely gave out. Producers on the whole feel deeply indebted to the Government and will cooperate in any way possible in the future."

"The reaction of the producers to the program is attested by some three hundred-odd letters received from producers expressing appreciation for the program. Too, our County Cattle Committee and others write letters to the President, to the Secretary of Agriculture and AAA officials commending the government for the splendid program, and expressing gratitude for it. From the smallest man who sold only one head to the big man who sold more than a thousand head, the people of the county seemed pleased with the program. Especially did they appreciate the leadership to the State Director of Extension, Dr. O. B. Martin, and the fine way that the Assistant Director, George W. Barnes, put over the entire program."

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: O. B. Martin, State Director  
George W. Barnes, Assistant Director  
College Station, Texas

#### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. H. L. Darby, Inspector in Charge  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Dr. Guy L. Porter, Assistant Inspector  
Amarillo, Texas



Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association

The Panhandle Cattle Growers' Association

Federal Emergency Relief Administration:

C. Z. Crain, State Commodity Distributor  
Austin, Texas

Adam Johnson, Chairman, Austin, Texas

Leo Callan, Chairman, Ft. Worth, Texas

Texas Relief Association:

State Livestock Sanitary Board:

County Commissioners Courts.

Excerpts from the report of Grover B. Hill, Field Representative, Amarillo, Texas, dated February 6, 1935.

Texas was the first State in which the canning plants were opened as they had nineteen plants ready to go from previous programs, and commenced canning beef immediately on the first purchase of cattle. These plants were manned by relief workers from the relief rolls, and were supervised by the Home Demonstration Division of the Extension Department.

The purpose of the program was threefold: First, to assist in the removal of the cattle from the acute drought stricken areas; second, to assist in the stabilization of the beef cattle market; and third, to utilize the beef which was in excess of the normal requirements of the customary trade channels, and thus provide wholesome food for distribution to the needy. This excess consumption was accomplished through distribution to persons who otherwise would not have been potential consumers.

The Home Demonstration Division rendered a splendid work in its supervision and management of the canning plants where the meat was processed; and it is largely due to them that a very satisfactory, wholesome and healthful food is now being distributed to the relief clients.

In the Meat Canning Program, carried on in connection with the Cattle Drought Relief Program, Texas operated twenty-two beef preserving plants. These plants were operated by the Texas Relief Commission employing relief labor, supervised by the



Home Demonstration Agents of the Extension Service. Approximately fifty million cans of meat were prepared at the twenty-two canning plants operated by the Texas Relief Commission during 1934. The program gave work to between twenty and thirty thousand men and women, and enabled the utilization of four hundred thousand head of Texas cattle which the government otherwise would have had to ship out of the State. The Texas Relief Commission spent \$3,044,671.57 of federal funds for materials, supplies, equipment and non-relief supervision and labor, and an additional \$1,500,000.00 for relief labor, on the program from June to December, 1934, inclusive. The total value of the products, based on an estimate of 20¢ per can, was \$10,000,000.00. Approximately fifteen million cans have been ordered distributed to relief clients, moving through the County Administrators on the basis of six cans per month to the average family of five persons. Each can contains one and one-fourth pounds of meat. Since beef is charged as a surplus commodity, it does not charge against the relief budget of clients, but is distributed as an unpriced additional grant. C. Z. Crain was the head of the Department of Commodities, and supervisor of the plants, and according to his report, Texas produced more cans of beef in this program than all other states combined. The canning plants are located at Amarillo, Lubbock, El Paso, San Angelo, Big Spring, San Antonio, Austin, Brownsville, Houston, Bryan, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Paris, Dallas, Orange, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Lufkin, Waco, Abilene, Tyler and Brady.



## STATE OF UTAH

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program, dated January 1935, received February 25, 1935, prepared by William Peterson, State Director, Logan, Utah.

The first emergency counties were designated June 17, 1934, and the last were designated on August 27, 1934. The total number of counties in the State are twenty-nine, all of which are designated emergency counties.

The drought situation in Utah was forecast as early as February 1934 and with the snow measurements of April 1, it was definitely known that the State as a whole would not have to exceed twenty-five per cent of the normal water supply. The condition in many of the counties was even more serious than this would indicate. In such counties as Rich, Sanpete, Emery, Uintah and Duchesne, the water right is predicated essentially on the floods from the sudden melting of snows on the lower areas. In the spring of 1934 there was no snow below 7,000 feet sufficient to contribute to a high water period. Therefore, counties depending on this high water were left in many localities without a single irrigation during the entire year. In those areas that usually have a satisfactory water supply, the water supply was so low that only a part of the land was irrigated and crops were much reduced. The low precipitation left the pastures without forage and the carrying capacity of the range regularly used was largely reduced. This was early recognized and a definite appeal came for relief.

As early as May or June it could be definitely measured that the winter feed supply would only be a small percentage of that normally produced. The Extension Service, through a questionnaire, made an early appraisal of the amount of feed that might be available. The same effort was made by the office of the Federal Statistician and a committee organized through the State Department of Agriculture, including the men interested in the livestock of the State, began similar studies. It was early recognized that disposition should be made of the cattle before summer was over or there would be a tremendous loss by starvation. Strong appeals came from Rich, Duchesne, Uintah, Millard, Sanpete and Emery counties, asking for help and some program for the disposition of the starving cattle. Even before the month of June, cattle had begun to die of starvation in certain parts of the State and it was very apparent that if something were not done and done quickly there would be heavy losses.



It was soon discovered that certain areas in the Uintah Basin, San Juan, and Grand Counties, certain areas in Garfield, Kane and Washington Counties, the driving of cattle from the point of purchase to point of shipping was impossible. After some discussion and analysis of the problem the FERA arranged for the trucking of these cattle. There were eight different trucking lines set up for bringing cattle to the railroad. After these were once established they worked out very satisfactorily so that shipping was as efficiently done from the out-of-way points as from ranches near the railroad. Trucking was done in the Uintah Basin, Wayne, Grand, San Juan, Emery, Kane, Washington, Daggett and Garfield Counties.

In setting up the machinery for actually buying the cattle, the director, assistant director and the county advisory committee made contacts and collected actual data, listing the farmers who wished to sell cattle and the number of cattle to be sold. They also outlined the itinerary of appraisers and indicated where cattle should be assembled in order to be ready for appraisal and shipment. One of the officers acted as brand inspector and at the time the cattle were appraised, brand reports were filled out to clear the way for shipment. The Federal Surplus Relief Agent ordered the cars, received the cattle and took charge of the shipping. Appraisers made their reports complete, contracts were completed in the county director's office and forwarded to the state office for checking before being forwarded to the California office for payment. Checks were received very promptly.

Dr. F. E. Murray, representing the Bureau of Animal Industry, gave full cooperation. At first he was handicapped by not having enough veterinarians. However, every veterinarian available was pressed into service and while it took some little time to correlate the relationship between the inspector, committee-men, and director, all being new and not accustomed to working with each other, the cooperation was as good as could be expected. There was some complaint and some delay and it required longer hours than was anticipated, but finally when each man learned his responsibility the program went forward quite satisfactorily. The veterinarian representing the Bureau of Animal Industry was present at all purchases. Cattle were promptly inspected and slaughter made of those that were condemned, others being approved for shipment.

Members of the Cattle Association, who have an organization in nearly every county, held meetings with each association and urged immediate cooperation to obtain the relief that had been



planned. They also helped establish some uniformity in shipment.

In order to comply with the law in shipping cattle, brand inspectors had to make a report of each shipment. Through the cooperation of the State Board of Agriculture, either a member of the county committee, a member of the appraising committee, or the FERA loader was made the brand inspector, if one of these men were not already a regular inspector.

Nineteen pictures were attached to report. Seven were used to teach appraisers how to appraise animals classed as "Cutters", "Low Cutters", "Cutters With Lump on Jaw"; mongrel cattle culled from herds; old dairy cows, extreme drought conditions in orchards - farmers hauling water to save trees; thin, poor cows condemned as unfit for food.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: William Peterson, State Director, Logan, Utah  
K. L. Jones, Assistant Director, Logan, Utah

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. F. E. Murray, Inspector in Charge

Utah Cattle and Horse Growers: County Livestock Associations,  
State Board of Agriculture, and State Veterinarian, Salt Lake City.



## STATE OF WISCONSIN

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated February 18th, received February 21, 1935, prepared by K. L. Hatch, Associate Director Agricultural Extension, Madison, Wisconsin.

The first emergency counties were designated on June 2, 1934. There are 71 counties in the State, 35 of which were emergency counties and 22 were secondary counties.

The government Cattle Purchase Program was carried on in nineteen counties. There was real need for this program in these counties at the time it was inaugurated, June 1934, when drought had practically eliminated pasture grasses, hay crop, and what grain there was had to be used for pasture for livestock. Emergency hays, corn and sorghum cane were planted late in the season and proved to be of great benefit to the farmers in this section. Much of this territory had suffered from two to three years of drought and poor crops, and at this time of the year funds for relief were not obtainable, so it was necessary that some measure be taken to reduce the number of cattle in the farmers' herds.

According to the report of the BAI men who did the inspecting, 16,078 herds were contracted with 57,590 cattle appraised, of which 1491 were condemned. The condemned rate in Wisconsin was only about two and one-half per cent. These figures are somewhat higher than the actual number of cattle shipped as some farmers refused to ship the cattle after appraisal. In some cases due to the restricted quota on daily shipments from the State and the difficulty in clearing titles on some animals, the farmers had changed their minds about selling and refused to deliver the cattle.

In August this area had a very heavy rainfall which brought good stands of emergency crops and did much to revive the pastures. The late fall made it possible to pasture livestock unusually late in the year which helped to conserve the emergency crops which were planted in this area. The corn crop in this section was unusually good which helped materially in the feed situation by providing silage and some mature corn. Many emergency silos have been used to preserve this feed.



Farmers were in dire need of outside help: inquiries and petitions were coming in from all directions asking for ways and means with which to cope with the drought situation. Something had to be done about it and several men from the State and the drought stricken areas, personally went to Washington, interviewed the proper authorities, and asked them to extend the Cattle Program to Wisconsin.

The first cattle were purchased early in June and the buying was terminated February 1st.

There are no "hot-iron" branded cattle in Wisconsin; brand inspection for ownership and identification being unnecessary.

The following is a statement made by the State Director:

"The Cattle Purchase Program is by far the best, easiest and most direct AAA program yet devised. Aside from being a little cumbersome at first, owing to the large number of committeemen, a condition which has since been corrected, I have no constructive suggestions. On the whole, it was well received by livestock men."

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organizations: K. L. Hatch, State Director, Madison, Wisconsin  
Archie Mucks, Assistant Director, Madison,  
Wisconsin

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Dr. J. S. Healy, Inspector in Charge

There were no assisting agencies in Wisconsin, other than the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Emergency Relief Administration and the State officers.



## STATE OF WYOMING

Excerpts, statistics and data are taken from the Final Official Report of the Cattle Purchase Program dated February 26, 1935, and July 12, 1935, and received July 16, 1935, prepared by J. R. Neale, State Supervisor of Drought Relief, and Assistant to State Director A. E. Bowman, Laramie, Wyoming.

During the twelve months of 1934, eighty-two Weather Bureau Stations in Wyoming registered a total precipitation in the State of only 1-.89 inches of moisture. This was 3.3 inches below the forty-three year mean average. Persistent dry weather caused water holes and small streams to dry up; the lack of water caused a great deal of inconvenience to stock interests, which were obliged to constantly shift, as grass near water supplies was soon eaten to the ground. A lack of range grass during the lambing season caused many dry ewes and thousands of lambs were killed as soon as they were born.

The first emergency counties were designated on June 2, 1934, and the last emergency counties were designated on September 18, 1934; a total designation of twenty-two primary emergency counties and one secondary, comprising the State.

State Supervisor Jack Neale, in his letter transmitting the Final Report to A. E. Bowman, State Director, says:

"I should like to say in presenting this report that I find it quite impossible to give a picture that will portray accurately all the things that have happened in connection with this work during the seven months devoted to the Cattle Purchase Program. In the main body of the report I have attempted to give accurate and in more or less chronological order, a history of events and of methods of procedure as they applied to the state program. It is not possible to so tell this story that it will give the reader an accurate picture of the program as it was conducted in individual counties and as it applied to individual agencies and individual producers.

"It is difficult to describe the hysteria that prevailed not only among producers but among officials during the months of June, July and August. In a year or two, politicians and others will have forgotten that the press of affairs during those first months required positive action and in many cases a considerable departure from procedure followed in the conduct of regular



governmental work. It is not possible to tell accurately the story of the speed with which this huge set-up was made. The spirit and loyalty with which all employed personnel attacked the problem of relieving drought stricken producers, cannot be shown in such a report.

"Under X of this report I have included copies of many instructional letters that went out to County Directors during the course of the program. I believe that these letters will give a fairly accurate picture of the development of the program as well as bring to light many of the troubles and mistakes that from time to time confused the project. Further, there are on file in this office, copies of reports from every emergency drought county covering in specific detail the Cattle Purchase Program in that county. In addition to this, our files are complete as to all instructional material, correspondence, reports, etc., to all agencies and individuals connected with this program.

"I should like to say that we have had the finest possible cooperation and help from every agency involved in the program. In this connection I wish to mention particularly the State Emergency Relief Administration with its Administrator, Will G. Metz, and Deputy Administrator, D. L. LaBrecque; the Bureau of Animal Industry with Wyoming Inspector in Charge, Dr. W. A. Sullivan; the Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board with its Executive Officer, Dr. H. D. Port; the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association and all its Executive Officers and members of its Executive Committee; the Federal Drought Relief Service and all its officials; and finally, the Beef Cattle and Sheep Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with particular reference to its Chief, Mr. Harry Petrie."

The first report of purchase was received by the Regional Office on June 29, 1934, and the buying terminated on December 31, 1934.

Stockmen generally were heartily in favor of the program. It was commonly believed that drought conditions would not become so serious but that this program would go forward in Wyoming as a culling program in most sections rather than as a definite drought relief program. There was some kick on the prices being offered by the Government, leaders in the Stock Growers' Association feeling that prices should be doubled if possible.



Under the laws of Wyoming all brand inspection within the State is conducted under the direction of the Executive Officer of the State Livestock and Sanitary Board. The Executive Officer is Dr. H. D. Port.

Under the supervision of Dr. W. A. Sullivan, Inspecting Veterinarian in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry in Wyoming, the cooperation existing between the Extension Service, Emergency Relief Administration and Bureau of Animal Industry has been most satisfactory.

The two cattlemen members of the County Advisory Committee were selected by the Officers of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association from local members of the Stock Growers' Association Advisory Committee. In a majority of counties these men have taken an aggressive interest in the conduct of the program. Their advice and cooperation have had a definite bearing on the success of this program in Wyoming. These men have stood ready at all times to neglect their own business in order to forward the interests of their distressed neighbors.

Because of the rapidity with which the program was instituted and apparently because the personnel set-up that would work best in farm States was in no wise adapted to the needs of range States, considerable confusion in the Washington Office resulted.

Copies of memorandums outlining the procedure, instructions to agents, also copies of administrative rulings were attached to the report and a number of very good pictures showing the conditions under which the program was carried out, when and where cattle were purchased, livestock bought for use and disposition of those condemned.

#### PERSONNEL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES:

State Organization: A. E. Bowman, State Director  
J. R. Neale, State Supervisor and  
Assistant Director  
H. L. Gibson, Assistant State Supervisor  
Billie Stanki, Administrative Assistant.



CHAPTER V

SAMPLE OF FORMS USED

PAGE 123







# PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

(Voucher prepared \_\_\_\_\_)

The UNITED STATES, Dr., TO— (City, State, and date)

Line A \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer)

hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."

Line B \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s))

hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.

(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

Producer's post-office address \_\_\_\_\_ (R.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post office) (State)

Producer operates farm known as \_\_\_\_\_, situated \_\_\_\_\_ (Miles and direction)  
from \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ road, in \_\_\_\_\_ Township, in \_\_\_\_\_ (Town)

County, State of \_\_\_\_\_

TABLE A

ITEM No.	CLASSIFICATION Column 1	NUMBER OF HEAD Column 2	BENEFIT PAYMENT		PURCHASE PAYMENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
			PER HEAD Column 3	AMOUNT Column 4	PER HEAD Column 5	AMOUNT Column 6	
1	CATTLE: Two years and over—						
2	Condemned		\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	
3	Accepted for use						
4	Accepted for use						
5	Accepted for use						
6	Accepted for use						
7	YEARLINGS: One to two years—						
8	Condemned						
9	Accepted for use						
10	Accepted for use						
11	CALVES: Under one year—						
12	Condemned						
13	Accepted for use						
14							
TOTAL				\$ _____		\$ _____	

**Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt**  
I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.  
Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Do not use this space)  
Differences \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
Initials \_\_\_\_\_

## Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Producer's signature) (Date)  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

## Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) (Date)  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) (Date)  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

## Certificate of the Comptroller

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,  
Comptroller.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_ Auditor.

## ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT

In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.  
For and in behalf of the United States.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

### The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

### The producer represents:

- (6) *a.* That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b.* That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c.* That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d.* That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

### The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) *a.* In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b.* If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c.* If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.

# PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

(Voucher prepared \_\_\_\_\_)

The UNITED STATES, Dr., to—

Line A \_\_\_\_\_  
(Producer)

hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."

Line B \_\_\_\_\_  
(Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s))

hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.

(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

Producer's post-office address \_\_\_\_\_  
(R.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post office) (State)

Producer operates farm known as \_\_\_\_\_, situated \_\_\_\_\_  
(Miles and direction)

from \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ road, in \_\_\_\_\_ Township, in \_\_\_\_\_  
(TOWNSHIP)

\_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_

TABLE A

ITEM NO.	CLASSIFICATION Column 1	NUMBER OF HEAD Column 2	BENEFIT PAYMENT		PURCHASE PAYMENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
			PER HEAD Column 3	AMOUNT Column 4	PER HEAD Column 5	AMOUNT Column 6	
1	CATTLE: Two years and over— Condemned _____		\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	
2	Accepted for use _____						
3	Accepted for use _____						
4	Accepted for use _____						
5	Accepted for use _____						
6	Accepted for use _____						
7	YEARLINGS: One to two years— Condemned _____						
8	Accepted for use _____						
9	Accepted for use _____						
10	Accepted for use _____						
11	CALVES: Under one year— Condemned _____						
12	Accepted for use _____						
13	_____						
14	_____						
TOTAL _____				\$ _____		\$ _____	

## Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt

I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.

Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Do not use this space)

Differences \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) \_\_\_\_\_

Initials \_\_\_\_\_

## Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

## Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

## Certificate of the Comptroller

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,  
Comptroller.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_ Auditor.

## ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT

In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.  
For and in behalf of the United States.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

### The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

### The producer represents:

- (6) a. That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b. That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c. That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d. That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

### The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) a. In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b. If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c. If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.

PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

(Voucher prepared \_\_\_\_\_)  
(City, State, and date) \_\_\_\_\_

The UNITED STATES, Dr., TO—

Line A \_\_\_\_\_  
(Producer)  
hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."

Line B \_\_\_\_\_  
(Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s))

hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.  
(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

Paid by \_\_\_\_\_  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
(For use of paying office)

Producer's post-office address \_\_\_\_\_  
(R.D. No.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Box No.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Post office) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_  
Producer operates farm known as \_\_\_\_\_, situated \_\_\_\_\_  
(Miles and direction) \_\_\_\_\_  
from \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ road, in \_\_\_\_\_ Township, in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Town) \_\_\_\_\_  
County, State of \_\_\_\_\_

TABLE A

ITEM No.	CLASSIFICATION Column 1	NUMBER OF HEAD Column 2	BENEFIT PAYMENT		PURCHASE PAYMENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
			PER HEAD Column 3	AMOUNT Column 4	PER HEAD Column 5	AMOUNT Column 6	
1	CATTLE: Two years and over—						
2	Condemned		\$	\$	\$	\$	
3	Accepted for use						
4	Accepted for use						
5	Accepted for use						
6	Accepted for use						
7	YEARLINGS: One to two years—						
8	Condemned						
9	Accepted for use						
10	Accepted for use						
11	CALVES: Under one year—						
12	Condemned						
13	Accepted for use						
14							
TOTAL				\$		\$	

<b>Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt</b>  I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.  Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.	(Do not use this space) Differences _____ \$ _____  Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) _____ Initials _____
--	--

Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Producer's signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Producer's signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_ [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Lienor's signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Certificate of the Comptroller

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,  
Comptroller.

ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT

In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.  
For and in behalf of the United States.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_ Auditor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.  
Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

### The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

### The producer represents:

- (6) a. That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b. That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c. That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d. That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

### The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) a. In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b. If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c. If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.

PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

(Voucher prepared \_\_\_\_\_)  
(City, State, and date)

The UNITED STATES, Dr., to—

Line A \_\_\_\_\_  
(Producer)

hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."

Line B \_\_\_\_\_  
(Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s) designated payee(s))

hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.

(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s) designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

(For use of paying office)

Producer's post-office address \_\_\_\_\_  
(R.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post office) (State)

Producer operates farm known as \_\_\_\_\_ situated \_\_\_\_\_  
(Miles and direction)  
from \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ road, in \_\_\_\_\_ Township, in  
(Town)

County, State of \_\_\_\_\_

TABLE A

ITEM No.	CLASSIFICATION  Column 1	NUMBER OF HEAD  Column 2	BENEFIT PAYMENT		PURCHASE PAYMENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
			PER HEAD Column 3	AMOUNT Column 4	PER HEAD Column 5	AMOUNT Column 6	
1	CATTLE: Two years and over— Condemned		\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	
2	Accepted for use						
3	Accepted for use						
4	Accepted for use						
5	Accepted for use						
6	Accepted for use						
7	YEARLINGS: One to two years— Condemned						
8	Accepted for use						
9	Accepted for use						
10	Accepted for use						
11	CALVES: Under one year— Condemned						
12	Accepted for use						
13							
14							
TOTAL				\$.		\$.	

Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt

I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.

Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Do not use this space)

Differences \_\_\_\_\_ \$.

Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) \_\_\_\_\_

Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienor's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienor's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienor's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Certificate of the Comptroller

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$.

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,  
Comptroller.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_ Auditor.

ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT

In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.  
For and in behalf of the United States.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

### The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

### The producer represents:

- (6) a. That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b. That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c. That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d. That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

### The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) a. In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b. If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c. If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.





## APPRAISER'S RECORD

### EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE

PRODUCER'S NAME ..... DATE .....  
 (Print name and address)

PRODUCER'S ADDRESS ..... (R.R. No.) ..... (Box No.) ..... (Post office) ..... (State) .....

1 Item No.	2 CLASSIFICATION	3 No. HEAD	4 BREED AND DESCRIPTION *	5 BRAND AND/OR IDENTIFICATION MARK *	6 BENEFIT PAYMENTS		7 PURCHASE PAYMENTS	
					PER HEAD	AMOUNT	PER HEAD	AMOUNT
1	<b>CATTLE</b> (2 years and over)				\$	\$	\$	\$
2	<i>Condemned</i>							
3	Accepted for use							
4	Accepted for use							
5	Accepted for use							
6	Accepted for use							
7	Accepted for use							
8	Accepted for use							
9	Accepted for use							
10	Accepted for use							
11	Accepted for use							
12	<b>YEARLINGS</b> (1 to 2 years)							
13	<i>Condemned</i>							
14	Accepted for use							
15	Accepted for use							
16	Accepted for use							
17	Accepted for use							
18	Accepted for use							
19	Accepted for use							
20	<b>CALVES</b> (Under 1 year)							
21	<i>Condemned</i>							
22	Accepted for use							
23	Accepted for use							
24	Accepted for use							
25	Accepted for use							
26	Accepted for use							
	<b>TOTAL</b>		X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X				

\* ABBREVIATIONS

A—Angus  
 Ay—Ayrshire  
 B—Brown Swiss  
 G—Guernsey

H—Hereford  
 Hol—Holstein  
 J—Jersey  
 Sh—Shorthorn

Bl—Black  
 E—Ear  
 Hp—Hip  
 L—Left  
 R—Red

Rb—Rib  
 Rt—Right  
 S—Side  
 W—White

# PRODUCER'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY AFFIRM that the table on the reverse hereof is correct. Being familiar with the Emergency Cattle Agreement I agree to sign the said Agreement based on the numbers of cattle and the amounts listed in said table.

(Signature of Producer)

## APPRAISER'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the cattle listed on the reverse hereof were appraised by me on this date.

Appraisal Officer.

## DIRECTIONS

- (1) Columns 4 and 5 are for the sole purpose of identifying the animals. Abbreviations as listed at bottom of page 1 are suggested. Accepted animals must be ear-tagged and the ear-tag numbers listed at the bottom of page 2.
- (2) Use special care in recording purchase payment per head, column 7.

## INVENTORY OF CATTLE ON HAND

CLASSIFICATION—INVENTORY JUNE 1, 1934	CATTLE DISPOSAL EMERGENCY AGREEMENT		RETAINED ON FARM
	Condemned	Accepted	
Cows and Heifers 2 years old and over.....			
Steers 2 years old and over.....			
Bulls 2 years old and over.....			
Heifers 1 year old and under 2.....			
Steers 1 year old and under 2.....			
Bulls 1 year old and under 2.....			
Calves under one year of age.....			
TOTAL.....			

## LIST OF TAG NUMBERS


**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**  
**DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN APPRAISER'S RECORD**  
**EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE**

- (1) Appraiser's Record must be filled in on the farm, in duplicate—original to county director's office to be forwarded as directed and duplicate to producer.
- (2) Print producer's name and address *legibly*.
- (3) Do not make any entries in column 2 which is solely to facilitate classification according to price per head (see column 7) of the cattle purchased. Enter on one line all animals appraised at the same price per head.
- (4) In column 4, enter breed and description of animals purchased. Use general description such as "Shorthorns, 3R 1 W." Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table.
- (5) In column 5, enter identification marks and brand, if any. Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table. Some counties may desire to use earmarks, paint marks, etc., in appraisal. The sole purpose of columns 4 and 5 is to identify the animals.
- (6) In column 6, per head, enter the benefit payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

Cattle over 2 years old.....	\$6
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5
Cattle under 1 year old.....	3

- (6a) In column 6, amount, enter the total amount of benefit payment, i.e., the benefit payment per head multiplied by the number of head at the same appraisal price.
- (7) In column 7, per head, enter the purchase payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

	Purchase payment
Cattle over 2 years old.....	\$6-\$14
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5- 10
Cattle under 1 year old.....	1- 5

- (7a) In column 7, amount, enter the total amount of the purchase payment, i.e., the purchase payment per head multiplied by the number of head appraised at that price. No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.
- (8) Total the columns, giving number head, column 3, and amounts of payments involved, columns 6 and 7.
- (9) On the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record fill in table headed Inventory of Cattle on Hand. Obtain complete inventory of numbers of cattle in each class.
- (10) Ear Tag, and list Ear Tag Numbers of all cattle accepted for use or condemned, in table headed List of Tag Numbers, on the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record. Where paint marks, earmarks, or brands are used instead of ear tags, the marks used shall be inserted in column 5 of the Appraiser's Record as stated above.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

## DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

## DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING IN EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

1. Print the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and the name or names of lienholder or payee on line "B." These names should correspond with the signatures to the contract, which should be the names used by the parties in signing legal documents such as notes or deeds.
2. If the farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A" for producer's name, followed by the words: "a partnership of" and the names of the individuals composing the partnership, such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and Richard White." If the farm is operated by a corporation, the State of incorporation should follow its name, such as: "White and Co., an Iowa Corp."
  - (a) Where the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, like information should be supplied.
3. Be sure to give complete post-office address of the producer.
4. In describing the farm covered by the contract:
  - (a) In the space, "farm known as \_\_\_\_\_", insert the name by which the farm is commonly known in the community, such as "Twin Oaks", "The Old Clark Farm", etc.
  - (b) The miles and directions from town should be given with reference to the usual roads used in reaching the farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east".
  - (c) The commonly used name of the road on which the farm is located, such as "Fulton Gravel", should be given. If the road has no well-known name, give the official number of the highway such as "U S 40" or "County 3 M."
  - (d) Fill in the county in which the cattle are herded (the location of cattle). If the land covered by a contract is in two counties, it should be included in the county in which the farmstead is located.
5. Bureau of Animal Industry inspector fills in Table A.
6. See that every written word and figure is entirely legible and all necessary blanks are filled in to avoid necessity of having agreement returned to county for additional information or for corrections.
7. Whenever possible voucher and agreement shall be completely filled out and signed upon the farm—use indelible pencil, carbons must be true copies of the original, and all copies must be made at the same time.
8. The original and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the comptroller, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the producer signing the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.



Issued June 1934.

**CERTIFICATE OF AND RECEIPT TO INSPECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
FOR CATTLE PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY AGREEMENT AND DELIVERED TO  
REPRESENTATIVE, FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION**

I CERTIFY that the cattle enumerated and classified below, other than condemned animals, listed in  
table A of Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement No. \* \_\_\_\_\_ executed  
by \_\_\_\_\_, producer on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Township, \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_  
have been delivered to the agent of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Identification</i>
Cattle (2 years old and over).....	_____	_____
Yearlings (1 to 2 years).....	_____	_____
Calves (under 1 year).....	_____	_____
TOTAL.....	_____	_____

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_  
*Inspector, B.A.I.*

Receipt is acknowledged for the cattle described above.

PLACE.....  
DATE .....  
*Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

This receipt is to be made out in quintuplicate (original and four copies).  
Original copy to be forwarded by B.A.I. inspector to Drought Relief Service, Agricultural Adjustment  
Administration, Washington, D.C.  
First carbon copy to be retained by B.A.I. inspector for his files.  
The other three copies to go to representative of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

\* Not to be filled in by B.A.I. inspector.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**  
**DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

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**SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTY DIRECTORS, AGRICULTURAL  
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

1. County director to select a temporary county drought committee of 3 to 5 members.
2. Hold meeting of temporary county drought committee:
  - (a) To develop and discuss county plans for the purchase and disposal of drought area cattle to be purchased under Emergency Cattle Agreements.
  - (b) To select township committee of 1 to 3 men per township or community according to needs. To save time, it is suggested that many of the experienced Agricultural Adjustment Administration commodity committeemen be used.
3. Hold county conference of all county and township committeemen and inspectors. It is suggested that State supervisors of county agents and subject matter specialists assist in holding county meetings.
  - (a) To review plan and procedure.
  - (b) To study Emergency Cattle Agreement, Appraiser's Record, and other forms to be used.
  - (c) Arrange schedule of dates for appraisal group to visit townships or communities, giving preference to townships or communities most severely affected by drought.
  - (d) Expedite arrangements for obtaining record of liens on cattle involved in the Emergency Cattle Agreement and obtain lienholders' signatures to a release or to the Emergency Cattle Agreement.
4. Arrange series of township or community meetings to be conducted by township or community committeemen at which detailed explanation of cattle purchase plan, Emergency Cattle Agreement, and Appraiser's Record will be given.
  - (a) It should be pointed out at this meeting that appraisers should give careful consideration to placing prices on animals according to their relative value so that animals of comparable grade and breeding on different farms will be appraised on a comparable basis. These prices range upward from the minimum rate.
5. In some counties it may be desirable, as a preliminary step in organization, to hold one or more general county meetings of drought-stricken farmers, business men, lienholders, and inspectors:
  - (a) To explain drought relief service plans, Emergency Cattle Agreement, Federal and State plans for the purchase, care, and disposal of drought-area cattle.
  - (b) To select a county agricultural drought relief service committee.

6. The township or community committee will designate one or two of their number as an appraisal committee, and one member to arrange the itinerary of the appraisal committee and inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(a) The appraisal committee will accompany the inspector on his visits to all farms. The reason for this is to prevent disputes and time-consuming adjustments which would result if time elapsed between the visit of the appraisal committee and the visit of inspector in which the condition of appraised animals might change.

(b) The Appraiser's Record in all cases must be completed on the farm.

(c) The community committee should endeavor to secure representation of lienholders at the time the appraisal is made, so that the entire transaction can be closed at that time and the program expedited. In cases of absentee lienholders, their power of attorney or releases should be secured in advance of the appraisal.

7. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector, appraisal committee, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation agent will visit farms together.

(a) The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation Agents will take charge of the animals accepted for food or for shipment.

(b) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will classify all animals, designating those that are to be condemned. At the request of the representative of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation the Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will recommend which of the animals delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are most useful for subsistence stock.

(c) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will supervise the slaughter and disposal of condemned animals.

(d) Producers may salvage for use on their farms parts of condemned carcasses, subject to regulations of Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors.

(e) Follow instructions in filling out Emergency Cattle Agreement and Appraiser's Record.

Issued July 12, 1934

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

## DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

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ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 2—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

The Emergency Cattle Agreement is hereby amended by inserting the words "prior to June 1, 1936," after "proffered" in line 3 of paragraph 2.

Approved June 30, 1934.

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ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 3—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

In cases where a producer has voluntarily abandoned cattle covered by a mortgage and abandoned farming operations and moved from the farm upon which such cattle were kept, the owner of the lien on such cattle coming into possession thereof after April 1, 1934, because of such abandonment may, for the purposes of the Emergency Cattle Agreement, sign the agreement as "producer" and upon approval of the Secretary or his authorized agent the "purchase payment" may be paid for such cattle. Such contract must be accompanied by evidence of abandonment, including statements signed by at least two disinterested parties and the owner of such lien. Such claim of abandonment shall be reviewed and investigated by the County Drought Relief Service Committee who, if such abandonment is established, shall attach to the contract a certificate by them that they have investigated the claim of abandonment of such cattle and farm and that such claim is true. There shall be written boldly across Section 6 (b) of said contract the following: "Cattle voluntarily abandoned as per attached claim", and there shall be written boldly across Column 4 of Table A the word "none." In no event shall any "benefit payment" be made under such contract.

Approved July 10, 1934.



Administrator.



Secretary.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 4 AND 5—EMERGENCY  
CATTLE AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

Cattle eligible for purchase under the Emergency Cattle Agreement must have been owned and in possession of the producer in the United States since April 1, 1934.

Approved August 28, 1934.

*H. Wallace*  
Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 5

In order that the Emergency Cattle Agreement may be employed in the purchase of livestock from Indians under the jurisdiction of a superintendent, the following ruling is made:

Those Indians who are under the jurisdiction of a superintendent may appoint such superintendent to execute the Emergency Cattle Agreement and may also appoint such superintendent to receive payment on their behalf. Payment may be made in one check to a superintendent so appointed for any number of the payments due to all or any part of the Indians appointing him. It is understood that an Indian, in authorizing the signing of the Agreement, intends to represent by paragraph 6(a) that where he is living in a reservation he is participating in the activities of such reservation, and in authorizing the signing of paragraph 6(b) represents that he has such ownership and possession in the livestock as the laws of the United States governing Indians may permit him to have. It is also understood that in paragraph 6(d) the Indian does not represent that his right to sell such animals may not be limited by the laws of the United States. However, when the superintendent signs the Agreement it is understood that such superintendent represents that all right, title, and interest to such animals, as are contracted for under the Agreement, will be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture acting on behalf of the United States.

Approved October 26, 1934.

*W. P. Gregg*  
Acting Secretary.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 6 AND 7—EMERGENCY  
CATTLE AGREEMENT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 6**

Wherever it shall be found that junior lienholders refuse to take cognizance of and/or grant to the senior lienholders the rights due the latter under the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, such Voucher and Agreement shall be executed as follows: There shall be attached to said Emergency Cattle Agreement the following rider, subscribed to by all the lienholders necessary to make the representations contained therein truthful, and the producer:

**RIDER I TO PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT**

Pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 6, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in reference to the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement the following is subscribed to by the undersigned:

The subscribing lienholder(s) hereto represent and warrant that he(they) is(are) the owner(s) of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in Table A of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to which this is attached, and which this rider is made a part of by this reference, and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amounts or who have any equity of value in or to said cattle. It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness-----	----- (L. S.) -----	Date
	(Lienor's signature)	
Witness-----	----- (L. S.) -----	Date
	(Lienor's signature)	

The subscribing producer agrees to the modification subscribed to in this rider by the lienholder(s) signing above and represents and warrants that the representations contained therein are true and furthermore consents to having the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, executed without the waivers of lienholders other than those signing this rider.

It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6 (c) and 6 (d) thereof are modified hereby.

I (we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness\_\_\_\_\_ (L. S.)\_\_\_\_\_  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness\_\_\_\_\_ (L. S.)\_\_\_\_\_  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Whenever the above rider shall be duly executed the provisions in paragraphs 6 (c) and 6 (d) of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be deemed modified thereby and payment shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement as though the lienholders subscribing to the rider were all the lienholders required to sign the original unmodified Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement. The execution of the above rider shall not be deemed to dispense with the necessity of executing the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement.

Approved December 24, 1934.

*H Wallace*  
Secretary.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 7

*Whereas*, under the laws of the State of New Mexico there has been created a Cattle Sanitary Board to deal with estrays, and since such Board has the power to sell such estrays when their owners have not claimed them after publication of notice, it is proposed that such Cattle Sanitary Board be empowered to sell cattle under the terms of the Emergency Cattle Agreement:

*Now, therefore*, it is hereby ordered:

1. That whenever said Cattle Sanitary Board signs the Emergency Cattle Agreement it shall not be deemed to make the representations appearing in provisions 6 (a), 6 (b), and 6 (c) of said Agreement;
2. That paragraph 3 of the Agreement shall not be deemed to bar said Board from paying all or any of the proceeds of any checks received pursuant to the Emergency Cattle Agreement to the original owners of the estrays in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico;
3. That said Board shall only be obligated to fulfill the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Emergency Cattle Agreement insofar as they are applicable to the functions of the Board; and
4. That both the benefit payment and the purchase payment provided for in the Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be made to said Board.

Approved December 27, 1934.

*H Wallace*  
Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 8—EMERGENCY  
CATTLE AGREEMENT**

In any case where a State Drought Director determines that a person listed as a lienholder in a Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle covered by such agreement at the time of its execution, the following procedure shall be followed:

(1) The Director shall cause an additional Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to be executed for only the amount of the purchase payment set forth in the original agreement;

(2) Such additional Agreement shall be executed by and made payable to the producer and such persons who were in fact lienholders with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed;

(3) The Director shall attach to the additional Agreement a separate paper in which he shall certify that the person listed as a lienholder in the original Agreement, and whose name is excluded from the additional Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed.

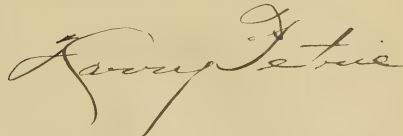
(4) Upon submission of such additional Agreement, properly executed, and such certificate by the Director, payment of the purchase price shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the additional Agreement, and the original Agreement shall be deemed to have been superseded with respect to the purchase payment provided for therein.

Approved March 13, 1935.

*Hawallace*  
Secretary of Agriculture.



Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Harry Petrie". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Harry Petrie  
Chief - Cattle and Sheep Section  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

January 2, 1936







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